PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,114.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA,

Date of Sailing. Saturday 7-30 P.M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294	.....	....
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	8906
22nd "	OCEANA	6610	.....	....
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6595
6th July	EGYPT	7912	.....	....
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8062
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	....
27th "	PERSIA	7991	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912	.....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Bristol tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 11TH MAY, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Cammeyra	13th June 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,636	Boyer	8th Aug "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	Guiziou	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel's.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd June 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	Guiziou	18th July "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	13th Aug. "

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badenich	1st June,
CHINA	5999	G. Damianovich	1st July,
AFRICA	4596	P. Badenich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badenich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcovich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badenich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	26th June,

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 3rd June	11 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 30th May	8 a.m.	(direct)
DWARKA	1,760	Frid. 31st May	7 a. m.	(direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA," 5,000 tons, on MONDAY, 10th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 30th May.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 5th June calling at Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

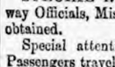
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

29th May, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS BOMBAY,



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

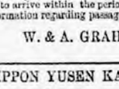
Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	12th June.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6399	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	26th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	14th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6715	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5101	12th Sept.
CASTALIA	F.S. Blight	6399	6th Oct.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Carrick	3069	16th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	16th "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 330
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked * Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co's Steamer between Karachi and Bombay
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
MUKE MARU	...	F. W. Horton	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L.P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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DESPATCHED expeditiously and delivered to the door of Address in England, all charges paid here, by the

"ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

LONDON Agents :—SUTTON & Co., Carriers to H. M. The late Queen.
Full particulars from :—

COUTTS & CO.,
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Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

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FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS, ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, 42/48, *Church Gate Street*, BOMBAY
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co HUMMUM STREET,

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR	£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,222,000

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE **ORIENTAL** GOVERNMENT SECURITY **LIFE ASSURANCE** COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 2,75,00,000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	61 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

WATCHES.

IN ARRANGING the following List from our extensive variety of WATCHES, we have selected that we consider our Standard Models—models that have now been in use all over India for over a quarter of a century, and can be relied on to continue to give satisfaction as they have done in the past.

NICKEL CASES, Keyless Action.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Large, Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0

SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.

The Military Lever Watch, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0

GOLD CASES, Keyless Action,

The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WINES FOR HOT WEATHER.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

In submitting these Wines to the judgment of people of taste, and to the practical experience of those who are in search of health-giving and refreshing beverages, we respectfully request that they may be tasted and tried on their merits without reference to their being like or unlike any other Wines. Most of the Wines are called Clarets, but they have as well all the characteristics of Burgundies.

	Per doz. bot.	Per doz. ½ bot.
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No. 2—A very full bodied Wines, equal to Burgundy.	Rs. 14 0	8 0
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No 1—A Wine similar in character to No. 2, but of greater age and order in bottle	„ 16 8	9 4

YALUMBA WINES—*Australian.*

YALUMBA BURGUNDY is a pure full bodied Dry Red Wine, possessing pleasant bouquet and fine flavour	„ 23 8	12 12
YALUMBA CLARET is a Wine of similar description, and combining all the qualities of the Burgundy, but lighter in character		
CLARET No. 2	„ 15 0	8 8
CLARET No. 1	„ 17 8	9 12
YALUMBA HOCK is one of the Light Wines of Australia, having an agreeable bouquet and fine crisp flavour.		
YALUMBA HOCK	„ 22 8	12 2
CARTE D'OR	„ 25 0	13 0

BOMBAY. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** Eng.
MAKERS OF **PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,**
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).

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THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT

where Eno's 'Fruit Salt' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has in innumerable instances prevented a serious illness. The effect of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

upon any disordered, sleepless, or feverish condition is simply marvellous and unsurpassed. In fact it

IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule.

SECOND TO NONE.

Obtainable Everywhere.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees.

A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order

SCALP DISEASE & ECZEMA CURED

Suffered More Than Six Months with Scalp and was Fast Losing His Hair—A Member of Family Afflicted with Eczema on Hands.

TWO COMPLETE CURES BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I have great pleasure in giving particulars of two complete cures derived from the use of the Cuticura Remedies.

"In my own case, for more than six months I was suffering from disorder on my scalp and in consequence was fast losing my hair. I was advised to give Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment a trial, which I luckily did. I adopted the treatment prescribed and at the end of one month was completely cured. This was at the beginning of 1905. Since that time my head has been restored to its normal state, and no further outbreak has occurred, and whenever I have had the opportunity I always recommend the Cuticura Remedies.

"A member of our family periodically suffered for nearly ten years from dry eczema on the hands. The fingers and palms split and cracked everywhere at the slightest movement. At such periods they were most painful as well as quite useless, and gloves were always obliged to be worn. Every possible remedy was tried, besides medical advice, blood mixtures, ointment, soaps, etc., some of which gave slight relief for a time, but never permanently. Finally, she was advised to try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, which we are thankful to say effected a complete cure, as she has had no recurrence of the trouble for the last three years. We are most happy to testify to the efficacy of the Cuticura Remedies in similar cases. You are at perfect liberty to make use of above testimonials. Edward Allen, 65 Denmark Road, South Norwood, S. E., Eng., March 26, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Disfiguring Humours."

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER, LONDON."

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities), arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld
LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tiebling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Chaugchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Kowkwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE & RENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. are open to the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
36 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. COY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. L. FONDA, has been APPOINTED to act as AGENT to the above Company in Bombay, during the temporary absence on leave of the Undersigned.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.

BOMBAY, THE 30TH MAY, 1907.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a Resolution passed at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, held this-day, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 45 per whole Share and Rs. 11-4 per one-quarter Share, (free of Income Tax), for the year ending 31st December, 1906, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 24th June, 1907, at the Registered Office of the Company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 P. M. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register this day, on production of Share Certificates.

By Orders of the Board of Directors,
J. K. PARULKAR,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 29TH MAY, 1907.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID ..... 28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

RONALD BRIDIE & CO.,
55, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Importers of European Goods.
Commission 2½ to 5 per cent.
MANUFACTURERS & MAKERS ORIGINAL INVOICES SUPPLIED.
PACKAGES CLEARED AND SHIPPED TO AND FROM ALL PARTS.
INSURANCE, FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE EFFECTED.
Agents for J. W. DAVIS & SONS "Temerare" Washable Distemper Paint.
Agents for AUSTIN PAYTON & Co.'s Hardware.
REPRESENTATIVES IN GREAT BRITAIN, CONTINENT, AMERICA AND JAPAN.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES }
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
Apply to—
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MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chaders, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Suti, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pagrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Jurseys (Fancy & Merino Bellies), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c

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MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
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Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE :—Guneshwadi.
BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, AND COACH BUILDERS.
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3082
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Re. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Correspondence invited

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JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Adam's Clay. By Cosmo Hamilton.
The Secret. By Phillips Oppenheim.
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Painted Rock. By Morley Roberts.
The Sundered Streams. By Reginald Tarrer.
The Pointing Finger. By "Rita."
Evolution of Katherine. By E. Temple Thurston, (Cloth only).
Springtime. By H. C. Bailey.
Twixt Sword and Glove. By A. C. Gunter.
Little Essen. By L. R. Crockett.
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Venus and the Woodman. By Vincent Brown.
His People. By R. B. Cunninghame Graham.
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The Diamond Ship. By Max Pemberton.
The Confessions of a Climber. By Lucas Cleeve.
The Soul Stealer. By Ranger Gull.
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Jack Derringer. By Basil Lubbock.
The House of Cobwebs. By George Gissing.
A Maid and Her Money. By J. S. Fletcher.
Sir John Constantine. By A. T. Quiller-Couch.
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Amateur Emigrants. By Thos. Cobb.
Captain Desmond, V. C. By M. Diver.
The Man of the World. By Antonio Fegazzaro.
The Cruise of the Make-Believe. By Tom Gallon.
Felicity in France. By Constance Maud.
John Glynn. By Arthur Peterson.
The Tracer of Lost Persons. By R. W. Chambers.
Suzan. By Ernest Oldmeadow.
Maid Molly. By A. G. Hales.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

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Oculists and Scientific Refractionists.
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay,
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Who offer their patrons **Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.**
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With 16 Years' Practical Experience,
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STOCK :—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES :—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

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TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM
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MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NOOTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
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WHOLESALE AGENTS:
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MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,
cat without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.
THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.
THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for [illegible] and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, [illegible] and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.
THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co,
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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

SITUATION WANTED, as a CLEK or TYPIST, has previous experience. Salary 20 Rupees per month. Apply Box. No. 706, Care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY HEAD CLERK, Rs. 50, and timber yard DESPATCHING CLERK, Rs. 40. Previous experience and good references essential Eurasians preferred. Apply MALABAR TIMBER YARDS and SAW MILLS, sharp.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

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CROFT MODY & Co.,
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GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
MOET and CHANDON'S DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE
Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
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MORE than 170 Military and Naval Messes, 120 Clubs and a large number of Officers and the leading Civilians in all parts of India and Burma now purchase their Wines, &c., from us. We import only from the Leading Wine Shippers and Merchants in Europe, and purchase at special trade rates.
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PHIPSON AND CO.,
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MR. J. L. TULLOCH'S New consignment of HORSES will ARRIVE about 5th Instant and comprise Pairs Teams and Harness, sorts of all classes, including a number of Black Pairs, also Polo Ponies and a number of Thorough-breds.
The famous Pentagon brand is amongst this consignment, so do not miss this opportunity of securing some fine steppers.
All communications to be addressed to—
J. L. TULLOCH,
GILDER STREET STABLES,
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You want beautiful teeth
—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beautiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.
All you require is a good brush and
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"For *Your* Teeth."
It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.
Buy it, because it's best. 2/6 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

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SPORT AND THE DRAMA.
THE WORLD OF ART.
WOMEN'S INTERESTS;
SPECIAL NEWS-LETTERS FROM AUSTRALIA, THE FAR EAST, AND ALL PARTS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.
NOTES ON
INDIAN INTERESTS
SPECIAL LONDON LETTERS:—
LONDON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
SPORT.
THE
Bombay Gazette
IS NOW
THE BEST
ADVERTISING
MEDIUM
IN WESTERN INDIA.
It reaches every City, Town and Village.
It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.
IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE
THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.
PRICE: ONE ANNA.
JOB-PRINTING
IN ALL ITS
BRANCHES.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS... £800,000
HEAD OFFICE
SAINT SWITHIN'S COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Hamburg, Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Thaiping (Perak), Ipoh (Perak), Madan, Deli (Sumatra), Singapore, Kwala Lumpor, Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Manilla, Cebu (Philippines), Hongkong, Foochow, Saigon, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York.
THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
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J. GREIG,
Acting Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1903.
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

"APENTA"
NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

FOREMEN (European) REQUIRED, with experience of Structural Steelwork, Bridges etc. Also BLACKSMITH FOREMAN. Apply—
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

TO BE LET.
THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. will REMOVE about July or August next to larger Offices, and they desire TO SUB-LET their present Offices, from that date.
For particulars of Rent, &c., apply to—
THE MANAGER,
South British Insurance Co.,
Sirdars' Palaces, Apollo Street.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
A. FREDOON AND Co.
NEW GOODS arriving every fortnight. A few Selections of LADIES' SILK CHIFFON SCARFS. A rare opportunity for Presents.
LADIES' DRESSES executed promptly and neatly.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE
BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.
BOILER AND ENGINE.
A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment. Apply to "B G.," care of this Office.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.
DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.
WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Jhowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to
Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings Hornby Road. Bombay

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.
THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.
The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.
☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, and find on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a speedy Cure. Can be administered. Those who use them recommend them to others. Unobtrusive sale. At all Chemists and Stores. [illegible] POWER, Phœnix Chemist, SOUTH BANK, WORCESTER.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.
The Rates of Subscription to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follow:—
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

MORNING EDITION ONLY.	Cash.	Credit.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5
Monthly	„ 1-8	„ 2

MORNING AND EVENING EDITION.	Cash.	Credit
Yearly	Rs. 20	Rs. 23
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Quarterly	„ 7	„ 8
Monthly	„ 2-8	„ 3

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Monthly	„ 2		Monthly	„ 2-8	

SINGLE COPY ... ONE ANNA.
The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 5, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS
For Advertisements of 8 or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, Lodgings Required; Change of Residence; and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-3

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.
THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second do.	„ 3-8 do. do.
Third do.	„ 3-0 do. do.
Fourth do.	„ 2-8 do. do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 2-0 do. do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0 do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.
Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line;

"MY FACE IS COVERED WITH BLOTCHES!"

IS yours? There are people so sensitive to the fact that their faces are disfigured with pimples or blotches that they confess themselves ashamed to go out. Many who have suffered this way have found the remedy and profited by it. If you suffer we want you to know that

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

will cure you. After a few doses the blotches and pimples will disappear, your skin will assume a natural ruddy colour, your eyes brighten and life will again take on a rosy aspect. Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls go to the seat of the trouble. They bring Nature back to the balance which she had left, and which result in pimples and blotches. You may try hundreds of medicines, numerous so-called cures, but you will come back to Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls sooner or later. Why delay? Take them now and astonish your friends by your renewed vigour and healthy appearance. Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. Of all chemists and of

THE ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
155 E. Market, Juma Musjid, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Magdala, 2,287 tons, Captain A. Kebe, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Middles brough, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain A H Mackinnon, sailed yesterday for Calcutta &c, with a cargo of salt and general.

THE R I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 959 tons, Captain J T Hilst, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 1 189 deck passengers.

THE Steamer Lackawanna, 2,468 tons, Captain F W Gray arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shields via Kustendji 22nd April, with a cargo of 47,356 tons bulk oil.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast	Cdmdr W Hose	R Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita	Capt W L Kelly	Madras Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator	Capt W G Beauchamp	R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Lieut Ramsay	R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr H S Black	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 29.

Benue	1899 Guy	Shaw Wallace & Co
Bandersrafh	1136 Grieve	A Strandes
Barbara	2544 Jens	K Nixon & Co
Baron Inverlair	2140 Fullerton	K N & Co
Canning		G Jivaji
Chychosa	3995 Stevenson	M M & Co
Clan Grant	2501 Alcombra	W & A Graham & Co
Dwarka	959 Hirst	M M & Co
Greenwich	1863 Adshead	R A Wills
Hoseinee	993 Jenkins	H & A S N Co
Historian	4454 Valiant	K Nixon & Co
Islanda	3261 Peck	M M & Co
Islami	1604 Newly	B & P S N Co
Kola	310 Moxon	M M & Co
Lawoe	1817 Bunel	Swadesli S N Co
Lings	938 Rickford	M M & Co
Lackarvanna	2468 Grey	
Mohammadi	1252 Dexter	B & P S N Co
New bridge	2597 Notman	G G Tejpal & Co
Newshera	1961 Abbott	M M & Co
Nerbudda	1690 Williams	M Mackenzie & Co
Nuddia	1944 Wibber	M M & Co
Oriental	3805 Lewellen	P & O Co
Okara	3438 Dagge	M M & Co
Shanjehan	3368 Davison	Shah S N Co
Singapore	2786 Williams	W & A Graham & Co
Warora	2565 Kelnie	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—May 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
C & RRas Issa		2442	Parrett	L'pool	29-5	W & A G & Co
D & E	City of Glasgow	4110	Campbell	Kchi		2-6 K & Co
F	Chapura	3564	Gess	Antwerp	31-5	M M & Co
G	Shah Allum	1917	Page	Kchi	25-5	Shah S N Co
H	Xenia	446	Mahomed	Kchi	1-6	The Shah S N Co
K	Quilca	4942	Anderson	Hamburg		5-6 M M & Co
N	Clifton Hall	3532	Jones	Newport		7-6 W & A G & Co
P	Barenfels	3467	Engelitz	Kchi		1-6 Glade & Co
Q	Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	R S Ports	28-5	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Larne	2016	Atkinson	A'mouth	30-5 W & A G & Co
2	Cearlund	760	Ebrahim	Goa	30-5 Bo S N Co
3	Clan Macpherson	3041	Beer	Dunkirk	1-6 F M & Co
4	John Hardie	2816	McMillan	Antwerp	8-6 R L & Co
5	Tokio	2481	Tarn	Kchi	1-6 F Muir & Co
6	Africa	2565	Pavisich	Trieste	1-6 A L S N Co
7	Venetia	2453	McMorran	Trieste	1-6 T M & Co
8	New Orleans	2292	Key	Genoa	8-6 W & A G & Co
9	Kt of the Thistle	4286	Baker	Hull	1-6 W & A G & Co
12	Caledonia	3329	Tocque	London	31-5 P & O Co
16	Ras Dara	3821	Cambridge	Antwerp	31-5 W & A G & Co

M W D D

Putiala	1925	Seddu	Colombo	31-5	M M & Co

H W P D

Satrunji	547	Hossein	G Ports	30-5	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Lackawanna	Gray	North Shields via Kustendji, April 22.
	Dwarka	Hirst	Karachi, May 27

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Istria	Kilpatrick	Calcutta
	Delta	Daniel	Shanghai
	Clan Macleod	Finlayson	Puttoorin, &c
	Magdala	Kabe	Hamburg &c
	Nawab	Mackinnon	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Greenwich, for Garsten,
" Bunderath, for Zanzibar &c,
" Clan, Grant for Mostyn Deep, &c,
" Nerbudda, for Zanzibar &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	From
26	Clan Lamont	Liverpool
27	Clan Ross	Pondicherry
27	Bangala	Negapatan
23	Sutherland	Calcutta

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

27	Gwalior	Rangoon
28	Sirdhana	Calcutta
28	Jelunga	London
28	Shah Nasir	Cocanada
29	City of Manchester	Calcutta
31	Nurani	Calcutta
June		
3	Umhloti	Natal
3	Clan Cumming	Coast
5	Nizam	Bombay
6	Umzinto	Calcutta
18	Prome	Cocanada
20	Hiroshima Maru	Penang

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Glasgow s—12 bales zoolhair, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—3 1/4 cwt ivory A Visram.

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—1,523 cwts myrabollams, and 500 cwts cotton seed Waghjee Bechar.

Singapore s—59,432 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Kt of the Thistle s—1,523 cwt myrabollams, W Bechar 2,010 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey, 4,000 cwts cottonseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barenfels s—385 bales cotton Glade and Co; 94 bales cotton fly J C Tadlwa, 1,000 cwts myrabollams Arjoon Khimjee 114 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 660 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 90 bales cotton fly, M R Patel.

Chychassa s—1,704 cwts rapeseed, 520 cwts poppyseed, 2,381 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros, 400 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Bechar.

Quilca s—55 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co; 440 bales cottonfly and waste K Hurmukhrai and Co; 25 bales twist F F Campbell and Co; 7 bales wool, G Ketker and Co

FOR BREMEN.

Barenfels s—220 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Singapore s—2,450 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

John Hardie s—113 cwt myrabollams W Bechar, 300 bales catton Diavadkar and Co

Chupra s—63 bales cottonfly &c, Khimjee Visram and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macpherson s—350 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar 2000 cwts linseed, 2000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Glasgow s—208 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR GHENT.

Tokio s—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co

FOR GENOA.

New Orleans s—1510 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton Diwadkar & Co

FOR PIRAEUS.

Venetia s—50 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Venetia s—200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—912 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 1000 cwts Myrabollams, W Bechar 720 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 21 cwts gulo A Meyer

Africa s—114 bales cotton Ralli Brothers 5 bale twist Alois Schwecger and Co

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—110 bales cotton Vatcha and by 5nd S ns

FOR GARSTEN,

Greenwich s—4300 tons manganese ore, R A Willis

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *May* 28.] [BOMBAY, *May* 29.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½	per cent. Consols	84 5/16		1/8
3	do. Rentes	94 3/4	1/4	
3½	do. Sterling Loan	98		1/8
3½	do. Govt. Securities	85 1/8		1/16
Bar Silver in London		31 1/8	1/8	
	Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 1/4	1/8	
	Do. in New York	67 1/2	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris		25·13 1/2	1	
	Do. do. do. Berlin	20·46 1/4	1/2	
	Do. do. do. New York	4·86 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate		4	Since	25 Apl
	Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3 3/4	1/8	
	Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3 3/4	1/8	
	Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4	1/8	
	Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3/8	1/4	
Interest Day-to-day Loans		3 5/8	1/8	
	Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 3/4	1/8	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 15/16*d.* unchgd.
Transfers on Bombay..... Rs. 4,56,000 at 1s. 4 1/8*d.*
Transfers on Calcutta... Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 4 1/16*d.*

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	...	...Inactive
Futures	...	...Quiet
East Indian	...	...Quiet
Manchester	...	...Firm
Total Sales	...	... 4,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export		... 300 bales.
Imports	...	...19,000 bales.
Mid-Americans	...	...7·08 — 05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		...10 3/16 — 1/64

Future Delivery Prices :—

May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
6·59 —08	6·48 —06	6·44 —09	6·34 —07

Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
6·28 —08	6·21 —07	6·18 —06	6·16 —06	6·15 —06

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	10,900 bales
Do. do. last year	...	17,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	..... "
Do. to Continent	...	2,000 "

Spot Cotton—12·25—10.

Futures—Month of July 10·98—05 { Declined early owing to bearish weekly weather reports and tended to advance later through bull support and short covering.

Do. do. Dec. 11·30—07

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—12 1/8 unchanged
Futures—Month of July 12·18—07
Do. do. Aug. 11·90—12
Closing Tone of Futures.—Partially easy.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—33/ New Terms—June-July—London—Sellers Canal.
Tone of Wheat,—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown, Cawnpore 51/ June-July—Antwerp—Buyers Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed,—Quiet but steady.

Linseed :—

Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47/ June-July.—Antwerp—Sellers Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.

Sugar :—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12/ 6*d.*
Months of Shipment.—July—August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet but steady.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 4s. 8½d.—Value.

ARRIVALS :— "Worwaerto."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 case Sovereigns	7,500	Jeddah	Mohamadi	H A H Johar
3 Bundles Sovereigns, Rupees ...	315 / 5,085	Muscat	Kola	C Dwarkadas

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [29TH MAY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market opened firm at 1s. 4 3/32d. T. T. and 1s. 4¼d. for demand Bank bills and all Banks refuse to buy Credits under 1s. 4 11/32d. 3 months' sight. Bills are not coming out freely but Banks are not offering any Concessions. For July some Banks are refusing to buy under 1s. 4¼d. 3 months' sight. Several Banks are offering to sell T. T. at 1s. 4 3/32d. but without finding much enquiry. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	... 1s. 4 3/32d.
Demand Draft	... ...	... 1s. 4 1/8d.
Credits— 3 months' sight		... 1s. 4 11/32 to 3/8d.
Do. 6 months' sight		... 1s. 4 1/2d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs		171
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		140
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	160 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	150
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	218 1/2

Government Paper :—

There has not been quite so much business passing in this Market to-day, and on the whole the tone has been steadier. Quotations opened at 97 5/16 for ready and for the next two settlements at there is no change to report at the close. Calcutta Market is steady at 97⅞ for ready and forward delivery.

We quote :—

Cash	... ...	97·5
1st Settlement	... ...	97·5
2nd Settlement	... ...	97·5

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London is ¼ up at 31¼ for ready and 31⅛ for two months' delivery, and New York is ¼ higher at 67¼. Locally the Market opened at 79 9/16 ex-duty, but on moderate selling the quotation fell to 79 5/16. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is unchanged.

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	79	5	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	78	3	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	78	11	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

There is little change to report in our Market to-day, though the tendency is easier, and prices are slightly lower.

Business at Colaba was on much the same lines as usual, the difficulty in obtaining satisfactory selections of the high grades required by shippers militating against a larger off-take. Mills continue operating quietly.

New Crop is rather easier, but there is very little doing as yet.

QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	
Fine	M. G. Broach	270/71	29th May
Fine	" Nagpur Kampti	228	"
Fine	" Damangaum Pulgaon	209	"
Fine	" Khangaum Akola	204	"
Fine	" Amraoti	204	"
F. G.	" Khandeish	179	"
Fine	" Khandeish	189	"
Fine	" Bengals	184	"
Good Westerns		235/6	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar		247	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	... Rs.	256	March/08
Fully Good H. G. Bengals	... "	184	Jan/08
Fine M. G. Bengals	... "	199	"
" " Khangaum Akola	"	220	"
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	"	199	"

Liverpool Opener—

Opening tone	... ...	Dull
Estimated Sales	... ...	5,000 bales
Total Imports	... ...	3,000 "

Future Delivery prices :—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct
6·56 —03	6·45 —03	6·41 —03	6·32 —02	6·25 —03

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
6·18 —03	6·16 —02	6·14 —02	6·12 —03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The Market is steady with a moderate business doing. We quote :—

Ready	... ...	... Rs.	7 15	0
May	... ...	... "	8 3	0

Rapeseed :—

There is rather more enquiry and the Market is firm at the following prices :—

Brown Cawnpore	...	... Rs.	8 12	0
Brown Delhi	... ...	...Rs.	8 13	0
Yellow Guzerat	...	... "	9 6	0

Poppyseed :—

The Market is steady with a moderate enquiry. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	9	14	0

Castorseed :— ... Rs. 36 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :— ... Rs. 21 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :— Rs. 6 14 0 July-Aug.

Tone.—Steady.

Wheat :—

The Market is firm and prices are slowly hardening. We quote :—

White Delhi	... Rs.	5	2	0
White Karachi	... Rs.	5	0	0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	... ...	1,402 1/2
India	... ...	53

Mills :—

Century	... ...	1,605
David	... ...	343 3/4
Empress	... ...	370
Kohinoor	... ...	670
Maneckji Petit	... ...	3,050

Presses :—

Hingoli	... ...	125
New Mofussil	... ...	610
Volkart's United	... ...	1,100

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co.	... ...	125
Bombay Flour Mill	... ...	990
Colaba Land and Mill	... ...	970
Marks and Co.	... ...	148
Treacher and Co.	... ...	620

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	... ...	557 1/2
Amritsar-Patti	... ...	116
Tapti Valley	... ...	450

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	... ...	10,364	bales.
Wheat	... ...	17,359	cwts.
Linseed	... ...	20,304	"
Rapeseed	... ...	8,743	"
Gingellyseed	... ...	1 013	"
Poppyseed	... ...	3,761	"
Groundnuts	... ...	118	"
Castorseed	... ...	1,801	"
Rice	... ...	3,128	"
Myrabollams	... ...	1,492	"
Cottonseed	... ...	31,808	"
Mowraseed	... ...	172	"
Gram	... ...	2,868	"
Joowar	... ...	311	"
Maize	... ...	Nil	

THE AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The following is an extract from the 82nd Annual Report of the above Company :—

The net Premiums were £724,672, showing an increase of £40,095 upon the previous year.

Interest receipts, together with profit on Investment's realised, and difference in exchange, amount to £45,397.

Expenses, Commission and taxes absorbed £209,926 being 28·9 per cent of the net premium income.

The net losses paid and outstanding amounted to £735,155. This sum includes the full amount of the Company's losses in the conflagration at San Francisco in April of last year.

Thanks to the liberal provision made towards this exceptional loss from the profits of 1905 and to the continued profitable results of the Company's business outside of San Francisco during 1906, it has been possible to write off the entire loss in the Revenue Account for the past year and to leave a balance of £15,996 towards the Shareholders dividend.

In order to pay the same dividend as last year, amounting to £45,000 and representing 50 per cent on the paid up Capital, the sum of £30,000 has been transferred from dividend Reserve to Revenue Account.

The Premium Reserve Fund now amounts to £469,181 as compared with £490,053 at the beginning of 1905.

The Capital Reserve, General Reserve and Surplus Reserve, aggregating £320,000, remain unaltered.

After providing for dividend &c., the Funds of the Company stand at £1,341,646.

The Directors have pleasure in inviting special attention to these figures as affording undeniable evidence of the great strength and vitality of the Company and the ease with which it has borne in full share in the greatest disaster which has ever overtaken Fire Insurance Companies.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY, 29.

Freights—Rates have been firm in spite of the little business offering. The wheat market continues steady. The weather in the Punjab has cleared, but shippers still have great difficulty in getting their produce down.

Engagements—A steamer on the berth, Hull, June, 1,000 tons is quoted at 16s : Chagondass, London, August, 1,000 tons at 15st 9d ; Antwerp August 1,000 tons, at 15s 9d ; Liverpool September, 2,000 tons, fron, at 20s.

THE INDIAN GOLD MINE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 29.

The following London quotations have been received through Messrs. Scott and Tod, to-day.

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	7s. 6d.	£0 9 3	£0 10 9
Balaghat	£1	£1	nnitilated	nnitilated
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 10 3	£0 11 6
Heavy Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 2 6	£0 3 0
Dec, G. F. Dev	£1	6s. 0d.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£2 0 0	£2 2 6
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£1 0 9	£1 3 3
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 2 1	£0 3 0
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 6d.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 10½
G. F. Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 18 3	£0 19 6
Hattil	£1	£1	£1 10 6	£1 13 0
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£3 3 9	£3 8 9
Ind. Mines Dev	4s.	4s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Kempinkoy New	6s.	6s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 15 0	£5 17 6
Mysore Reef Ord	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 1 6
Mysore West	£1	10s.	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Mysore Wynaad	£1	40s.	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 5 6	£1 6 6
Coregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 8 9	£0 10 6
Coregum (Pref)	...	...	£0 14 6	£0 15 6
Road Block New	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Sangli (New)	£1	18s.	£0 2 0	£0 3 6
Tayalidoli	£1	10s.	£0 10 6	£0 11 9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—May 27, at Mackay's Gardens, Madras, the wife of E. Sydenham Clarke, of a daughter.
COSTELLO—May 18, at Simla, the wife of J. Costello, Esq., Khyber Rifles, of a son.
HAWES—May 22, at Murree, the wife of Captain C. H. Hawes, 23rd Cavalry F. F., of a son.
MACLAGAN—May 22nd at Rawalpindi, to Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. R. S. Maclagan, a son.

DEATHS.

JONES—May 26, at the General Hospital, Madras, Thomas Jones, Contractor, aged 65 years.
MILLER—May 24, at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, of pneumonia, Mrs. Amanda Amelia Miller, relict of the late Alexander Miller.
SANTOS—May 24, at 15, Dobson's Road, Howrah, Reggie, infant son of Mrs. and Mr. A.C.D. Santos, aged 10 months.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 11m.; High water, 0-45m., 1-41a.; Low water, 6-43m., 7-41a.
Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society at 6 p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, May 31.—English Mail Steamer due. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 11m.; High water, 1-34m. 2-31a.; Low water, 7-29m., 8-43a.
Saturday, June 1.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 12m.; High water, 2-27m., 3-24a.; Low water, 8-19m., 9-53a.
Sunday, June 2.—1st Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 12m.; High water, 3-27m., 4-21a.; Low water, 9-16m. 11-7a.
Monday, June 3.—Sun rises, 6h 1m.; Sun sets, 7h 12m.; High water, 4-40m., 5-26a.; Low water, 10-28m.
Tuesday, June 4.—Y. M. C. A. Glee Club Concert, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 9-15. Sun rises, 6h. 0m.; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water, 5-26m., 6-4m., 6-34a.; Low water, 0-18m., 11-58a.
Wednesday, June 5.—Municipal Standing Committee. Bandmann Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre. Sun rises 6h. 0m.; Sun sets 7h. 13m.; High water 7-27m., 7-39a; Low water, 1-16m., 1-15a.

MUSIC AT THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.—The following is the programme of Music to be played at the Taj Mahal to-day.

7 TO 8 P. M.

March	With the British Colour
Overture	Le Calif de Bagdad
Waltz	Liebestraume
Intermezzo	Forget me not
	Fr. Von Blon
	Boieldieu
	Erlje
	Macbeth

8-30 TO 10-30 P. M.

March	Constellation
Selection	The Cingalee
Waltz	Espana
Barn Dance	Cocoa
Descriptive Patrol	The Phantom Brigade
Mazurka Russe	La Czarine
Waltz	Morgenblatter
Two-Step	Zenobie
	Clark
	Mourkton
	Waldteufel
	Kaps
	Myddleton
	Ganne
	Strauss
	King

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms, at 6 Apollo Street, at 6 p.m., when the following papers will be read :—(1.) Poisonous insects, by L. C. H. Young, B.A., F.E.S., F.Z.S. (2.) What is a species? by R. S. Hole, F.L.S., F.E.S. (3.) Additional Cuckoo Notes, by E. C. Stuart Baker, F.Z.S. (4.) The "Shot-Borers" of Bamboos and Wood-Borers of "Pinus longifolia," by E. P. Stebbing, F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.E.S., I.F.S. (5.) Description of a New Genus and some new species of Hymenoptera captured by Lt.-Col. C. G. Nurse at Deesa, by P. Cameron. (6.) On the Bean Geese, by E. W. Oates. (7.) Some notes on Tigers and Panthers, by Major R. G. Burton. (8.) The food of Pythons, by Major Arundel Begbie. (9.) On a new species of Fulgorid from Darjeeling, by C. B. Antram, Entomologist, Indian Tea Association. (10.) Hatching of Dhaman (Zamenis mucosus) eggs, and observations on their egg tooth, by Major F. Wall, I.M.S., C.M.Z.S.

A HORRIBLE FIND.—Police Constable No. 1354-A received information yesterday from a watchman in the New Prince of Wales Press at Victoria Bunder, that the dead body of a female, name unknown, aged about 20 years, and apparently a Hindu by caste, was found lying in an advanced state of decomposition in a stack of dhokras of cotton lying in the Press. There was no clothing on the person of the deceased, except a "choli." From enquiries it was ascertained that the acting manager of the Press detected a bad smell in the Press on Monday last, and directed a search to be made to see if there were dead rats. Every hour the smell grew stronger and it seemed to issue from one particular stack, which was minutely searched, and the search disclosed the dead body of the woman. Men and women collected to see the body, but none of them could identify it. Battaki was beaten and information circulated, but the body was not identified. Mr. Coroner Chalk held an inquest on the body of the deceased and an open verdict was returned. Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Police Commissioner, and Superintendent Nolan did what they could to have the body identified, but their efforts met with no success.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay :—From Mapuca, to Michail Perira, Baruan ; from Nazimabad to Esmail ; from Vengurla to Arjunrao Masoorekar c/o Ayadinbhai Chambhar, Godi Podao ; from Udipi to James, Prince Wales Hotel ; from Shahjahanpur to Thaos and Co., ; from Calcutta to A. H. Ellis c/o Manager, Soldier's Home ; from Cannanore to Ousman Haji Abdu, Shakur ; from Barrackpore to Mito Mistry, c/o Janadaly Daroga Bindy Bazar ; from Bhusawal to Hasanali.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Port Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao Frasewali, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	1	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	2	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nargaum, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	3	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	6
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total	6	8	87
Total plague deaths to date	140,916		
Same date last year	35	31	128

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, May 30.

60.—Musketry.—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on Sunday next, the 2nd proximo. Those wishing to attend are requested to forward their names to Head-Quarters to enable the Staff to take out their Rifles. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

61.—Strength.—The undermanned having joined the Railway service is struck off the strength from this date. No 6056, Vol E R Sargent, "A" Company.

62.—Transfers.—The undermanned Cadets are transferred from "H" to "F" Company in the rank of Volunteers from this date:—
No. 3288 Cadet R Hayter.
No. 3446 Cadet W Ballie.
No. 3064 Cadet W G George.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

The American Jew and his Wife.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Morris charged Max Bloom *alias* Talcott *alias* Marshall, an American Jew and his wife Lilian Bloom, with cheating Messrs. Kanjimul Bhagwanmul, Jewellers, in respect of jewellery and other goods valued at Rs. 6,800. Mr. Nolan, Superintendent of Police, prosecuted, while M

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THURSDAY, JUNE 6.—THE BLUE MOON.
FRIDAY, JUNE 7.—A COUNTRY GIRL.
SATURDAY, JUNE 8.—FLORODORA.
MONDAY, JUNE 10.—THE EARL AND THE GIRL.
TUESDAY, JUNE 11.—THE CINGALEE.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.—A CHINESE HONEY MOON.
THURSDAY, JUNE 13.—THE ORCHID.
FRIDAY, JUNE 14.—THE SPRING CHICKEN.
SATURDAY, JUNE 15.—LADY MADCAP.
MONDAY, JUNE 17.—For the first time in ombay grand production of the present Great Gaiety Theatre, London Success. THE NEW ALADDIN (the best produced yet) (Vide Calcutta Press).
TUESDAY, JUNE 18.—LAST NIGHT, THE GIRL FROM KAYS.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1907.

THE PARSI ALL SOULS' DAY.

TO-DAY, May the thirtieth, is a solemn holiday of the Parsis, consecrated to the dead, and is kept by this people with all due honour in remembrance of their departed, by having ceremonies performed by the priests and by the laity frequenting in large numbers the towers of silence. This day corresponds to the Christian All Souls' Day which falls on the second of November. And indeed some foreign visitors here have compared the Parsi gathering to-day on the grounds of the Towers of Silence in Malabar Hill, with the gathering of people in Catholic countries like France, in cemeteries on All Souls' Day. The Parsi religion is very particular in the matter of invoking the souls of the dead, about which they have got elaborate ceremonials. Those who have departed from this world are really not dead to the Parsi who believes in the Avesta, but alive in the other world and have power of interceding for us with God. The Parsi acts more or less in the spirit of that beautiful little poem of Wordsworth, "We are seven," wherein the little girl of a family of seven still considers all her brothers and sisters as alive and with her, though some of them lie buried in the churchyard. He has a vivid sense of humanity, and he includes therein the humanity of all past ages in one continuous whole. His religion has anticipated the doctrine of Positivism and of the religion of humanity of Comté who may be said to have done little but elaborate the teaching of Zoroaster in this matter. The dead are fondly remembered by the living who invoke their aid and follow their example. The Parsis keep a roll of their departed ones in their families and on occasions like those of to-day their priests recite these rolls solemnly and read aloud with intonations the names of these relatives. As each family has its particular roll, called *namgrahan*, the whole community has also its roll whereon are inscribed the names of departed worthies who have served the community during their lives in various ways and who have done memorable deeds. These roll-calls of the Parsi dead afford a very interesting study and from them can be gathered their great names in biography. Comté in his famous Calendar of Saints has taken up this noble idea from the Parsi, and only systematised and elaborated it, applying it to all human history instead of confining himself like the Parsi to Persian history only. The Parsis keep these rolls up to date by constantly adding the names of famous persons among them when they die. The name of Sir Dinshaw Petit, the Parsi philanthropist who died but a few years ago is enrolled with those of the three Sir Jamsetjis and other Parsi Settias who have done so much to raise the Parsi name in times just gone by.

This remembrance and invocation of the dead which is such a feature in the Parsi religion, is enjoined to be observed on certain special days in the year, though it may be commonly done on any of the other days also. The spirits of the dead are called *fravashis* and the festival of their invocation is called *farvardigan*. The nineteenth day of the first month, and also the same day of the ninth month are held sacred to the dead. To-day is the latter of these two days, *viz.* the nineteenth of the ninth month called Adar. The third *farvardiyan* is the most important of all, and it extends to ten days and not confined like to-day's *farvardigan* to one day only. This longer festival of the dead is somewhat like the *Pitrapakhsha* of the Hindus which extends to a fortnight in the month of Bhadarvo, and is also in memory of the shades of the departed. The Parsis, wrongly interpreting a passage in the Avesta, taking it to mean literally, whereas evidently it is to be understood metaphorically, popularly believe that the spirits of their dead actually come back for these days to their former dwellings demanding food and drink from the living. Hence the latter prepare savoury dishes and drinks in honour of the dead, who are supposed by them to partake of these invisibly. Albiruni, a scholarly Arabic writer of the tenth century, thus describes this curious practice of the Parsis of his day, which is also with a slight modification kept up to our days: "During this time people put food in the halls of the dead and drink on the roofs of the houses, believing that the spirits of their dead during these days come out from the places of their reward or their punishment, that they go to the dishes laid out for them, imbibe their strength and suit their taste. They fumigate their houses with juniper that the dead may enjoy its odour. The spirits of the pious men during these days dwell among their families, children and relations, and occupy themselves with their affairs, although invisible to them."

For to-day's *farvardigan*, as well as for the other festivals of the dead, there is a special long prayer which is recited on these occasions by those who go to the grounds near the Towers of Silence. This prayer contains the praises of the *fravashis* or souls of the dead who are called guardian angels. We give a short specimen of this a very long prayer which occurs among the twenty *yashts* forming the third part of the Avesta: "The fravashis of the pure men in all regions praise we; the fravashis of the pure women in all regions praise we. All the good, strong, holy fravashis of the house, praise we from Gaiomard to the victorious Thoshyant. May the fravashis of the pure soon desire for us here, may they come to us to protect. They support us who are in misfortune with provident help, protected by Ahma Mazda and by the holy, strong Srosh. Rejoice yourselves here below ye blessings, waters, trees and the fravashis of the pure. Be contented accepting here in this house. The fravashis of all pure men and women praises we here, whose souls are worthy of offering, whose fravashis are mighty. The fravashis of all pure men and women praise we here, from whom Ahma Mazda announced to us good in offering. Of all these have we heard, Zarathustra is the first and best lord as to what concerns the Mazdian faith." It may be noted that in this long prayer in praise of the fravashis, occurs that allusion to Gautama of Buddha, the founder of Buddhism, which makes Haug the well known Avesta scholar assign the fifth century before Christ as the date of this the latest part of the Avesta; as Buddha died about the middle of the sixth century, and at least a century had elapsed before Buddhism found its way into Bactria where Zoroaster flourished. On this festival of the Farvardigan of to-day all the dead who are pure and good are invoked, even those that are not Zoroastrian in religion, as the Parsi faith believes in there being good men in other religions also, and the fact that they are good is enough for invoking them. This prayer of the fravashis in the Avesta contains a long list of ancient Persian worthies somewhat like Homer's catalogue of ships in the second book of the Iliad.

THE ENGLISH EDITORS IN GERMANY. The group of English Journalists who arrived at Bremerhaven on Sunday on a visit to Germany as the guests of the Kaiser will by this time have got to Hamburg, and will have enjoyed not only the appetising comestibles but the pretty formalities of a banquet on the Rathaus. Whatever be the result of their peregrinations about the Kaiser's dominions we trust the scribes from Fleet-street will never grow tired of the inevitable blutwürst, Frankfurter, sauerkraut and Munchener of a German banquet. All the same, we are convinced that if German Imperial hospitality is comparable with that of the people of Germany, the English journalists who have got to go through with it for the next week or two will not be sorry to get back to the simple "steak and veg" and suet dumplings of the old familiar eating-houses immediately east and west of Temple Bar. According to their programme the journalists were to travel by special train from Bremerhaven to Bremen on their arrival, where the Senate was to dine them at the Town Hall. Thus from the first day of their tour in Germany they were to be subjected to the exhilarations of German gastronomics, and these are likely to constitute the most lasting memories of their tour of the Deutschland. The visit of the English Editors to Germany was undertaken at the invitation of the Kaiser and could not therefore be avoided. But it is a moot point whether this exchange of visits of large bodies of professional men are altogether desirable. On the face of it there may appear to be no harm in the visit of a school of scribes from the modern Alsatia to Germany, or to any other country, as the guest of its monarch. On the other hand such visits open a door to grave possibilities. A breach of etiquette by any member of the group may occur unintentionally at any moment, when, unless very prompt and wise mediation took place, the under-current of resentment between the sons of Germania and Brittania would be suddenly inflamed, and an international "incident" precipitated. For the German at Home is not less susceptible than the Britisher. The German is not so firmly convinced that he and his countrymen are the real elect of God as is the Britisher; he is certainly by no means so loyal to his Sovereign as is the Britisher,—the reason being that the spectre of Imperial power is always present in Germany, while in England it is practically *non est*—but he believes himself to be a more civilised individual than the Englishman, better educated, braver, more imbued with *esprit de corps*, 'cuter in business, and domestically a paragon of all the virtues.

Every country has its peculiar features, and every people its idiosyncracies—Germany in particular. Now the stranger in Germany sees many things which at the first contact spontaneously excite his risibility. He observes the students in the University towns swaggering about in their gaudy red, green and yellow peaked hats, often with huge pieces of plaster upon their cheeks and chins—though never upon their heads or necks! He will be informed that the plasters are the coverings of livid scars sustained in duelling! And his secret admiration for these be-scarred and be-ribboned swashbucklers will be great until he gets into the duelling school and learns how these innocent scars are "won." And when he finds that the plastered duellist would swallow any insult rather than put up his fists in self-defence, his opinion of the wearer of the scars will undergo a violent alteration. There are many other things in the Fatherland of a similar kind to provoke the English visitor to mirth, and it is here the danger lies. When the scribes find themselves in a German garrison town, and observe the curious step with which the soldiers salute their officers in the street, they will want to laugh, in ignorance that to do so is *lese majestie*, and an indictable offence. (There are nearly 12,000 cases of knee and foot disease annually in the German army, all due to the outrageous "parade step.") So unless the editors are already well acquainted with the Deutschland and its ways there is no knowing at what point offence may be given to German sentiment or officialdom, and a disagreeable incident be provoked.

It is a moot point whether the spirit of fraternity is engendered by such trips. The German editors came to London last year, tasted, we believe, the Guildhall turtle and port; went down to Windsor; were feted everywhere; and thoroughly enjoyed themselves. But what has been the result? An outburst of Anglophobia of an unprecedentedly venomous kind. King Edward's visit to the Mediterranean, in which the King's subjects see nothing deeper than the cordial fraternising with the heads of the European States which has been his wont ever since he came to the Throne, has appeared to the neurotic German writers as a deliberate machination against their country's safety, and in their newspapers they have not hesitated to say so. It is impossible, therefore, to come to any other conclusion than that the visit of the German editors to England last year simply served to increase their jealousy of the might and power of Britain, and that on the very first opportunity that jealousy found its natural vent over King Edward's cruise in the Mediterranean. No doubt when the German editors were in England they were shewn everything which would tend to excite their envy. So it is with the English editors now in Germany. His Majesty the Emperor William has set himself to win the regard of the English editors for his country. The programme of banquets, military reviews, and theatrical and civic entertainments to be offered the visitors is a formidable one, and to those who know the Rhineland it is worth mentioning that the tour will officially end at Coblentz, where, at that magnificent spot at which the Moselle joins the Rhine, is a colossal equestrian statue of the Kaiser's beloved grandfather, Wilhelm der Grosse. From beginning to end the editors will be lost in admiration of Germania's glories, and it is fitting therefore that their last moments of Imperial ciceronage should be spent at the feet of the monarch who founded the empire which, within a quarter of a century, has become Britain's greatest military, naval, and commercial rival. Whether national sentiment will be rendered less hypochondriac by the visit we do not know, but we do know that the visitors return to their editorial chairs with a vastly augmented respect for Germany and the Germans.

GYROSCOPIC RAILWAYS. MR. LOUIS BRENNAN, who made the comfortable fortune of one hundred and ten thousand pounds out of the torpedo which he invented and sold to the British Government, seems likely to rank in the very forefront of useful as distinguished from purely scientific inventors. His latest triumph is a monorail train which he showed recently to the members of the Royal Society. The reasons which have led to inventors seeking to perfect a monorail system are many, but the really important reasons are few. In a single rail one loses all the lateral oscillations caused by the impossibility of laying two rails continuously parallel with each other and exactly level This implies greater speed, owing to increased smoothness in running, and less consumption of power, which means fuel, owing to the absence of flange friction. And even more important is the point that the initial cost of laying down and subsequent up-keep of one rail are vastly cheaper than where two have to be laid. Mr. Brennan's invention differs from all previous monorails by reason of the fact that its wheels are in the centre of the car beneath the frame. The invention consists of the application of the Gyroscope. The working of a model six feet in length was entirely satisfactory. It took abnormally sharp curves, it travelled over a wire several feet from the ground and one hundred feet long carrying a load equivalent, in a full size car, to twenty tons with which load it also negotiated a gradient of one in five. These are only a few of the facts demonstrated by Mr. Brennan before the Royal Society and on the miniature line in his own garden, but they are sufficient to show the importance of the invention. Whether it will be adopted for ordinary railway work in the near future is a thing on which prophecy is impossible, but there seems no reason to doubt that the new system will be invaluable in a very large number of industries. To take an example, it may mean opening up many of the mineral deposits of the world which at present are untouched because of the cost of transit and the prohibitive cost of constructing a two rail railway. Manganese, for instance, is to be had in many places in India but is unmined as the distance to be traversed is too great. The laying of a light tramway track is a very expensive matter, but the laying of a single line would cost considerably less than half. It does not need an imaginative mind to discern how it can be used in bridge and harbour building and the list can easily be multiplied. Mr. Brennan has undoubtedly made the greatest contribution of science to commerce in recent years.

THE Balloting in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday for a member to represent the Chamber in the Municipal Corporation in place of Mr. C. H. B. Forbes who has resigned his seat, resulted in the election of Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, of the firm of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co.

THE Lahore correspondent who reports the arrest of two Rawalpindi rioters in Calcutta was somewhat premature. They have not yet been arrested.

THE XIIIth Chapter of our new Serial Story "Neither Store-house nor Barn," by Allen Raine, will be found on page 3 of to-day's issue.

MR. CAREY, of the 98th Carnatic Infantry, recently met with rather a nasty accident at polo practice at Aurangabad, being thrown from his pony and sustaining some injuries to his head. He is, however, doing well and hopes to be in the saddle again very soon.

OUR cricketing readers will regret to hear, says the *Indian Field*, that Mr. E. H. D. Sewell, who was a well-known Southern India player some years ago, will be unable to keep his engagements at Home for some time to come owing to a badly over-strained heart. The trouble started at golf at which game, by the way, Mr. Sewell has been credited with driving a ball over 300 yards. But for being incapacitated, Mr. Sewell would have assisted the Gentlemen of England against Surrey at the Oval.

THE *Ceylon Observer* bears of quite a number of enquiries having reached a leading Colombo firm as to whether it could insure cocoanut properties against risk of damage from cyclones, etc. On reference to underwriters at Home, our contemporary says, difficulty is found in getting them to take the matter up without some statistics from which they can gauge the extent of the risk. There are said to be only two cyclonic visitations in Ceylon on record, one at Jaffna and the recent one south of Batticoloa, and there were no serious results from the former.

THE Senate of the University of Bombay have elected the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, B. A., LL. B., for recommendation to His Excellency the Governor with a view to his nomination as an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only. The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad was the only candidate nominated. His nomination was proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Basil Scott, and seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Kavasji Dadachanji and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale.

REFERRING to the agitation against the action of Government in the deportation case, "Max" writes in *Capital*:—"Those who are rampaging against the Government for taking the measures they deem best for the observance of law and order, know full well in their heart of hearts that they are uttering pure and undefiled nonsense. When, some time ago, and totally unconnected with present day affairs, I asked a respected friend, the Editor of one of our most influential Indian newspapers, why he was then writing in such a rabid way against the Government, he replied, with a smile:—'I have to sell my paper.' Of course he has, and that and nothing else is the explanation of much of the 'sound and fury signifying nothing' which appears in the Indian Press."

ON Wednesday last, at a meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council it was resolved to double the import duty on opium, yielding Rs. 37,000, from the 22nd instant, and to impose an import duty of 8 cents per lb. on coffee, yielding Rs. 1,70,000. The additional revenue is to make up the loss from the abolition of tolls. Sir William Mitchell writes to the *Ceylon Observer* in this connection:—"In imposing a duty of 8 cents a lb. on coffee, have not Government made a mistake in estimating what this will produce? The bulk of the two million lbs. comes from south India, either as clean coffee which is sold here and re-exported, or, in parchment, to be cured, sold, and exported. In the case of the former, the clean coffee would in future be kept in bond until sold, and would not pay duty, whilst in the latter case, no one could afford to pay an import duty of 8 cents a lb. and then sell the cleaned coffee for export; consequently, this branch of industry would be snuffed out. Under the circumstances, there will be little or no coffee imported beyond what is required for domestic purposes, and this would, probably, not be much more than 4,000 lbs. or 5,000 lbs., or, say, Rs. 440 in duty.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

GERMAN VIEW OF THE JAPANESE.

The Hamburg-America Line.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BERLIN, MAY 10.

There is a general impression, that the Japanese are born diplomatists; no other nation has men of equal imperturbability of temper, of faces of equally unchangeable, inexplainable and unfathomable expression. It is often said that the art of dissimulation is nowhere so much practised as in Eastern Asia. An anecdote is told that Li Hung Chang, the shrewd Chinese statesman, when he met Marquis Ito at Shimonoseki for negociations of peace first started a quite pointless talk of not less than four hours on the convenience of railways, his purpose being either to fatigue his antagonist or to make him more tractable on more momentous questions; but Marquis, then Count Ito, proved quite a match to his opponent. But whatever may be our opinion about the personal cunningness and self-restraint of these people of small stature,—their procedure on the road of high politics is quite clear and easily understandable, whereby we do by no means wish to imply that it is not admirable. During the last months Japanese Diplomacy has again invited comment by the negociations about a Franco-Japanese understanding. These negociations cannot have been a surprise to any professional diplomatist; for they find too easily their place within the frame-work of the whole structure of Japanese politics to cause the slightest difficulty in appreciating them. At present the Japanese are the most expansive race on earth. Their natural increase of population is very large, and despite the economic progress made within the Empire, the percentage of Japanese emigrants is comparatively high. These Emigrants do not assimilate themselves to the nations among whom they find a new home, but preserve their Japanese nationality entirely. Thereby a certain amount of discontent is naturally caused by these emigrants among the rulers of those countries where they appear in large numbers; or if not direct discontentment, still a fit of inquietude is often engendered. These countries are: the United States with their oversea possession of Hawai and the Philippines. France on account of her Indo-Chinese colonies and the British Empire on account of British Columbia and the Austral Asian Continent. It is quite clear that this Japanese expansion is

NOT OF A POLITICAL CHARACTER;

but the truth is, that even an economic expansion as that by means of the Japanese emigrants is liable, in consequence of existing race prejudices and differences of sentiment, to cause a variety of unpleasant friction with which public opinion in those countries is much occupied. This coincidence involves a certain danger for Japan itself, viz., the possibility of those countries that are affected by the Japanese immigration being affected by the complaints and susceptibilities of their colonies and possessions in the Pacific. This danger is all the more worth to be considered by Japanese statesmen, because the country is bound to make economic progress before it can fulfil its political mission. For its economic progress, however, the introduction of foreign capital is an absolute necessity. Where else but in Western Europe is Japan likely to obtain money? This consideration of having always access to the money markets of Western Europe has probably not been lost sight of, when the first Anglo-Japanese alliance was concluded, and is obviously the salient point in this new Franco-Japanese understanding.

In a certain sense Japan may be said to reach two ends by one stroke. She makes sure of getting money in Western Europe and prevents a coalition of the colonial countries that are affected by the Japanese economic expansion. By her agreement with England she has made sure that the policy of Great Britian will not allow Australian interests and views to predominate, and by her present understanding with France Japan need not fear anymore that the French, out of anxiety for Tonkin would join any anti-Japanese coalition or try to create such a combination of powers. The object of such agreements is to gain time, which in the sphere of politics is always of the greatest importance. For Japan that means sufficient time for gaining new strength and consolitation. Even if after some decades difficulties should arise among the contracting powers, Japan will have in the meantime improved her financial and political position with the help of monies advanced by French and English capitalists, while these two countries will have been freed from the necessity to keep during this period their colonial possessions in Eastern Asia in a permanent state of defensive readiness. It is quite obvious with what consciousness of purpose and simple directness Japanese diplomacy shapes its course.

FIELD ORDNANCE.

On the occasion of the recent re-armaments of the Field Artillery in all countries valuable experiments have been made on the durability of the different types of guns by means of severe tests on rough roads and by heavy firing with full service charges. It was found out that equal results of the first trials had to be essentially modified, when the same guns were again tested after some extensive excursions on the bad roads of the open country and the mountains. Only at the second trials the difference of the material came out with telling effect. Mountainous countries have of course a special interest to take these severe trials into consideration before they decide on the material of the guns. For this reason the experiments made five years ago in Mexico with Schneider-Creuzot, Madrogan and Krupp guns were watched with great interest. The favourable judgment on the Schneider-Creuzot guns was after the first military excursion so greatly changed that they were excluded from the further competition. Even more important was the lengthy Report of the Swiss Commission for testing Ordnance in 1904 which recommended the introduction of Krupp Guns to the Federal authorities.

After Italy had also ordered her new field guns from the firm of Krupp, some Italian newspapers, like the *Momento* and the *Messagero* directed their attacks against the Ministry of War, because the foreign material was given preference to the manufactures of Italy's own State factories at Torino and Naples. Consequently the Italian Minister of War found himself in the necessity to publish some parts of the Report on the recent trials. It is stated that the construction of the Ordnance in the Italian State Canon-foundries would have been more expensive and taken more time than by ordering the wanted ordnance at Essen. The decisive argument for the course chosen lies, however, as the Minister points out, "in the intrinsic merits of the material." The same result was arrived at by comparing the results of some foreign field guns that took part in the competition. The Report sums up: "The superiority of the Krupp material is to be found in the material itself; the Krupp field-guns proved superior to the field guns of even the largest foreign foundries. Its superiority is not based only on the trustworthiness of the firm, but also on the peculiar quality of the steel. The Krupp field guns have run over thousands of kilometres and fired thousands of shots, without suffering in the least, the experiments extending over the plain and the mountains and through ice and snow. The inferiority of our own foundries to that of Krupp is so great that no comparison is permissible."

THE HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

Sixty years ago on May 27th a meeting was convened of 41 merchants of Hamburg to float the Hamburg-American Packet-Boat Co. with a capital of £22,500. From such small beginnings the largest Steamship Co. in the world took its origin. The motve of this foundation was inspired by local patriotism; for as the Hanseatic sister town of Bremen possessed already a regular transatlantic Packet-boat Line since 1828 and was just then (in 1847) destined to be the European port of call for the first American Steamship Line, the citizens of Hamburg were afraid of being left aside or in the background, as far as the transatlantic shipping business was concerned. The founders of the new Company were, of course, desirous of getting appropriate dividends on their capital; but far above this expectation of making money stood for them the chance of maintaiuing and furthering the trading and shipping interests of Hamburg; and this standpoint has always been kept up by the Hamburg-America Line throughout its career. Among the promoters August Bolten and Adolf Godeffroy were the most influential personalities, and the latter has stood to the helm of the Company through prosperous and troubled times up to the year 1880. On October 15th, 1848, the first ship "Deutschland" of the Company got under weigh for New York, to be followed immediately by four other sailing vessels that kept a regular schedule making the voyage out in 26 days at best, and the home voyage even within 19 days, very soon the question of adopting a steamer service was brought up. In the beginning of 1853 the Directors proved by elaborate figures that without State subsidy a regular Steamship Line could only be carried on at a loss; but towards the end of the year they as true Hanseatic merchants plucked up the courage to risk it without any help and to order the building of two steamers of 2,000 tons each as a start for the immediate transformation of the whole enterprize. The Capital was raised to £150,000 and on June 1st 1856 the Steamship "Borussia" made its maiden trip to New York. This was the inauguration of the first Transatlantic Steamship Service. The sister-ship of the "Borussia," the S. S. "Hammonia" already in 1858 broke the record on the home voyage, making the whole passage in 12 days, 6½ hours. The great success of these pioneer steamers encouraged the Company to quickly enlarge its fleet of steamers. Already in 1870 there were 11 steamers running on the New York line, the service, that had been fortnightly since 1858 having become weekly in 1866. The earnings of the Company in this period were highly satisfactory; the dividends varying from 7 to 20 per cents, between 1861 and 1870. In the meantime the fleet of sailing vessels had been disposed of. But this period of prosperity was followed by another in which severe struggles with competing Companies taxed the vital strength of the Line to the utmost. It is true the first year after the Franco-Prussian War, when the new Imperial German Flag could be carried over the Ocean, brought a further development by the addition of the West-Indian, the Brasilian and the Chilean Lines. But at the same time the Eagle Line of Hamburg started its powerful competition. In 1874 the working account of the older Company showed a loss of not less then £100,000, peace being concluded a year afterwards only by buying up all the shares of the rival. It still wanted some years of saving and a resolute reduction of capital, are the Hamburg-American was in a thoroughly sane condition. Despite the good business done in the years from 1872 to 1882, the Norddeutscher Lloyd Co. of Bremen had then a decided superiority.

AGAIN A NEW RIVAL

stood up at Hamburg in the shape of the Carr Line Co., causing a new struggle of competition with unavoidable losses for both parties. In spring 1886 both Companies were amalgamated, the Director of the Carr Line, Herr Guido Wolff, and the passenger agent of the Union Line, Herr Albert Ballin, being taken over into the service of the Hamburg-America Line. This addition to its personel turned out to be of great consequence. For since the retirement of its experienced Mentor, Herr Godeffroy, in 1880, the Hamburg-America Line had not found a manager who was quite equal to the requirements of the time. Now as Herr Ballin came more and more to the foreground, it became evident, that the Company had found a new organiser of rare ability, inexhaustible resources of mind and enterpising spirit. If the Company in its beginning had been a Hamburg concern and later on developed into a German enterprize, it now assumed world-wide dimensions. Since 1888 the expansion went on by leaps and bounds. From a share capital of £750,000 we find a growth to more than 5 Millions, from a fleet of 65,000 tons to a tonnage twelve times as large, from a regular service of four lines a total of 50 lines. "The whole world is our field," become now the Mooto of the Company. The first great step was the introduction in 1889, of the modern Ocean-Hounds, the "Columbia" and the "Auguste Victoria." The sensation caused by these large, fast and beautiful steamers is still in the memory of the living generation. People became quite used to read in the papers that the Hamburg-America Line had again won the much coveted bule ribbon of the Ocean. With great precision the Company seized again the right moment when this type had passed its day of glory, and when the present Leviathans with their extraordinary size, unparalleled comfort, smooth motion and enormous loading capacity offered the best chances. The "America" and the "Kaiserin Auguste Victoria" are the first representatives of this new favourite type. Another idea of Herr Ballins was to foster the tourist's pleasure trips that now form such an important branch of the international passenger traffic. While in the beginning not a few skippers felt inclined to laugh at this system of using Ocean-going steamers for excursion trips, it has become the orders of the day for most shipping Companies of first order.

If this biggest of all Steamship Companies justly forms the pride of Germany, it represents at the same time an influential factor of international culture a means of bringing people of all nationalities closer together, so that all civilized countries are interested in its welfare and derive advantages from its activity.

L. ASCH.

NOTES FROM LONAVLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONAVLA, MAY 28.

I can confidently claim for Lonavla the merits of its being an exceptionally favourite holiday resort as, apart from its salubrious climatic conditions, there are plenty of pastimes there. It is a place pre-eminently suited for residence during the trying hot weather now prevailing in the low lands.

Lonavla is noteworthy for its cheery dances, and social reunions bring a prominent appreciable characteristic amongst the G. I. P. Railway staff who comprise the major portion of society and are reputed for their hospitality. There is also the never-failing weekly promenade of music, conducted throughout the whole year by the local Volunteer Band, to which free and ready access is accorded to all visitors, and during the period at which the convalescent Depot at Khandala is open, an interchange of impromptu matches at Football, Cricket, Hockey, &c., are arranged and regularly played. Within the past week the ball has been set spinning more vigorously than usual, and we all hope it will continue to keep rolling merrily on until the monsoon marks the end of all things.

For three days last week there was an exhibition of the New York Cinematograph in the Railway Institute Reading Room which was fairly well attended and proved particularly interesting to the younger folk. On Friday afternoon the 20th, the members of the Young Women's Christian Association, Bombay Branch, held a sale of fancy needle work and sundry baby paraphernalia in aid of the Funds of the Lanowli Holiday Home. This I am told was well patronized and fully realized all expectations and the same night a concert was held by the members which also proved very successful. The gathering was a large and appreciative one, every one going home thoroughly pleased at having spent a very enjoyable evening.

The Bachelors of Lanowli most hospitably gave a very brilliant ball on the night of the 27th, local society being present in great strength. The interior of the main hall in the Railway Institute presented a brilliant scene. Masses of greenery, tall palms, foliage plants and fern inter-threaded with festoons of coloured lights made effective decoration, for the large hall is eminently fitted for large entertainments with its soft pink panelled walls and the decoration toned to perfection, as it was, with lovely pink flowers, the fine ball presented quite a gala air. The local band provided the music and the scene was a very animated one when the guests all arrived and dancing had fairly begun. It was indeed an admirable ball, well conducted on superior lines, quite outside the ordinary and proceeded smoothly along all throughout to the very end without a single trivial mishap. The management lay chiefly in the hands of Messrs. W. R. Fox, and W. Bease who were indefatigably and equally assi

INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONGRESS.

WAR ON MARKET MANIPULATORS.

The Increase in East Indian Cotton.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Vienna Cotton Congress has discussed methods of strengthening direct relations between the actual growers in America and the Spinners in Europe, to the exclusion of Market Manipulators.

The Europe delegates, while welcoming any closer union, made it clear that they could not afford to slacken their efforts to extend the growing of cotton to other countries. There was, they declared, too much risk in keeping the supply subject to the climatic conditions of one country.

The Congress also discussed the badness of American baling and passed a resolution in favour of legislation against the placing of extraneous matter in bales at the ginneries.

THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME.

General Discardment Anticipated.

FATE OF THE IRISH SCHEME SEALED.

LONDON, MAY 28.

It is understood that the deferment of the announcement of the Government's legislative intentions does not in any way imply that the fate of the Irish Bill is doubtful.

The delay is due to the fact that it is not the only leading Bill to be dropped; and, in order to avoid any invidiousness, it is desired to announce all abandonments simultaneously.

EGYPTIAN MAIL SERVICE.

Great Saving in Time.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The Egyptian Mail Company's steamer *Helipolis* has been launched at Glasgow for the service from Marseilles to Alexandria.

The new vessel accommodates 500 first-class passengers, and will reduce the journey to Cairo by a day and a half.

THE HOME MONEY MARKET.

Serious Weakness.

LITTLE PROSPECT OF IMPROVEMENT.

LONDON, MAY 28.

There is renewed weakness upon the Stock Exchange.

A firm of jobbers failed yesterday.

(Mr. Alfred ?) de Rothschild, interviewed regarding the decline in Consols, said that he did not see any immediate prospect of improvement.

[illegible]ith President Roosevelt attacking the Rail[illegible], the French Income-tax problem, and [illegible] Socialist movement in England, the public, he said, were killing the goose that laid the golden eggs, and they could not expect other market conditions.

GENERAL BOTHA'S RETURN.

Britain and South Africa.

LONDON, MAY 28.

General Botha has arrived at Cape Town.

He said his recent visit to London had contributed largely to a better understanding between the people of Britain and South Africa.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Manœuvres at Aldershot.

LONDON, MAY 28.

King Edward, accompanied by Prince Fushimi, witnessed a great sham fight at Aldershot.

THE KING OF SIAM.

Cambridge Degree to be Conferred.

LONDON, MAY 29.

Cambridge University will confer a degree on Chulalongkorn, King of Siam.

NEW ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Changes amongst Generals.

LONDON, MAY 29.

It is officially announced that General Lyttelton will succeed General Grenfell, General Nicholson will succeed General Lyttelton, General Methuen will succeed General Hildyard, General Oliphant will succeed General Rundle, and General Paget will succeed General Methuen as vacancies occur.

LONDON LANDMARK TO BE DEMOLISHED.

Crosby Hall Doomed.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China has bought and will demolish King Richard the Third's Palace at Crosby Hall in Bishopsgate.

The Bank intends to erect new offices on the site.

THE STATE OF PORTUGAL.

A telegram received by the Consul-General for Portugal in Bombay states that the telegram published through Reuter's Agency referring to alleged disturbance in that country has no foundation in fact. Public peace prevails throughout the country.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL.

Proposed Retirement.

SUGGESTED APPOINTMENT IN INDIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 29.

The report of the *Times* that Sir Antony MacDonnell has tendered his resignation is generally credited.

Certain Liberal Members of Parliament openly declare that the difficulty would be adjusted by the appointment of Sir Antony to an important post in the Punjab.

LATER.

The Lobby correspondent of the *Daily News* says he is in a position to state that Sir A. MacDonnell has no intention whatever of resigning.

The *Tribune* on the other hand confirms his offer of resignation.

THE CHINESE OUTBREAK.

Attempt to Overthrow Government.

TROOPS MARCH TO SWATOW.

LONDON, MAY 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Hongkong states that 1,300 troops have left Canton for Swatow and that another detachment will follow from Thiuhing.

The malcontents have captured the entire family of a Brigadier-General and have compelled them to commit suicide by drowning.

"Svatvan," a revolutionary society, proclaims that the rising is not directed against foreigners, the intention being to burn every Yamen and exterminate the officials with the object of overthrowing the Government.

The Missions have not been touched, but the Missionaries are taking refuge in Swatow.

THE AGITATION IN PERSIA.

Rahim Khan Imprisoned.

EXCITEMENT SUBSIDING.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran wires that Rahim Khan has been imprisoned and the excitement has subsided.

OLD AGE PENSIONS FOR THE CLERGY.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have assigned £250,000 for an old age pension scheme for poor clergymen.

CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Surrey has beaten Gloucestershire by ten wickets, and Somerset has beaten Sussex by six wickets.

LONDON, MAY 29.

Essex beat Lancashire at Manchester by four wickets and the South Africans beat the M. C. C., at Lords by three wickets.

A BURGLARIOUS PLOT.

Timely Discovery.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 29.

Considerable excitement prevails in Bangalore in consequence of the discovery and prevention of the carrying out of an extensive plot by certain Europeans to commit highway robbery, burglary and the rifling of safes in the Treasury, the British Soldiers' Club, West End Hotel, Bowring Institute, etc. The conspiracy was hatched two days ago by two Europeans, named Lester and Taylor, who arrived here earlier this month and stayed at the West End Hotel. Lester has been posing as a detective from Scotland Yard and Taylor as American pugilist, but the latter is discovered to be a deserter from the 10th Hussars. They frequently visited the British Soldiers' Club and made the acquaintance of Sergeant Shaw, of the Royal Horse Artillery, and Driver Ward, of the 12th Battery, R. F. A., both on furlough from Kirkee.

The plan was to disguise themselves with cloaks and masks and carrying revolvers to first waylay on the night of the 28th Mr. Oag, the Manager of the British Soldiers' Club, obtain his keys by force, or by shooting him, and then to commit a raid on the safe, afterwards going to the Treasury, the Bowring Institute and the West End Hotel. Sergeant Shaw at first agreed to the plot and took custody of the revolvers, masks, coats, &c., but he seems to have repented, and yesterday at 4 o'clock he gave the game away to Mr. Oag, who sent for the police, searched Shaw's box, found the revolvers, ammunition and disguises, etc., and Lester and Taylor turning up half an hour later, were immediately arrested. Their rooms in the West End Hotel being searched, duplicate masks, ammunition and a quantity of incriminating correspondence were seized. These men were to-day produced before the District Magistrate, who made enquiry and remanded them in custody in the District Lock, up till the 5th instant, pending further investigations. Driver Ward is in military custody.

TELEGRAPH DRAFTS.

Period of Preservation Reduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

The Indian Telegraph Department notify a reduction in the period, for which inland message drafts are to be preserved, from four to three months, except in the case of offices situated on the frontier beyond Kashmir and on the extreme limits of Burma where message drafts will continue to be preserved for four months.

PLAGUE IN KARACHI.

Europeans Taking to Inoculation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 29.

As a sequal to the death from plague of Mr. Johnston of the National Bank, a number of Europeans have been inoculated against the disease. Up to the present time no Europeans had been attacked and there had been no incentive for them to avail themselves of the prophylactic. This year, however, there having been three cases two of which have proved fatal, combined with the fact that in Poona it was always towards the end of the epidemic that Europeans were attacked, the European community has decided to insure itself against the risk of further casualties.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD LAMINGTON, Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, has appointed Mr. Jehangier Cursetjee Mistree, Assistant G. Secretary, to act as Grand Secretary in the absence of Mr. Arthur W. Wise who has gone Home on leave for six months.

UNREST IN INDIA.

ASSAM RIOT CASES.

Reference to Calcutta High Court.

SENTENCE QUASHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 29.

At the High Court, yesterday, before Justices Stephen and Coxe, in the matter of a reference made by the Sessions Judge of Durbhanga in the case of Mungal Ram and V. Jhanti Kuar who have been convicted of committing a public nuisance and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 by the District Magistrate, Mr. Jackson, Barrister, said that before he opened the reference he desired to bring to Their Lordships' notice, the fact that the other day they had refused to hear a case on the ground that one of Their Lordships, Justice Coxe, was acquainted with both the parties, with the result that that the case was sent up to the Chief Justice. Counsel understood that in this case Justice Stephen was a personal friend of the Magistrate who was found in this reference to be the actual complainant and that despite this, the Magistrate proceeded to decide the case. Counsel, therefore, asked Their Lordships if they proposed to hear this reference themselves, Justice Stephen thereupon withdrew from the case, which was heard by Justice Coxe who set aside the conviction and sentence of fine.

BEPIN C. PAL'S INFLAMMATORY SPEECH.

"Bande Mataram's" Plea.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 29.

The Native paper *Bande Mataram* in whose columns the report of Bepin Chander Pal's and the Madras gentleman's speeches first appeared in its yesterday's issue says that the report went in by mistake on the part of the local column's Editor, and questions whether the report was correct. It, however, does not deny that speeches were made.

The following is the text of the speech as published by *Bande Mataram* :—

The gist of Srijut Bepin Chandra Pal's speech at Raja Prossunno Narain Deb's house at 6-30 p.m. after some preliminary remarks as to the objects of the meeting and a reference to the various questions now pervading at the momentous period, referred to the Sakti Poojah. The goddess Kali was the emblem of Sakti. The representation of the image was the manifestation of Sakti and gives a vivid idea of the destruction and havoc inevitably to follow on the exercise of Sakti. He said that Sakti is power and is of two kinds, the one heavenly and the other social. The Sakti is inherent in all, but in a sleeping state while not in action, and the moment it is stirred up it manifests itself with overwhelming force. The Sakti in the Bengalee, and Indian Nation generally, is now in a sleeping state, and as soon as the Indians will know the power of their will the handful of foreigners who dominate over them will no longer have the power of oppressing them any more. He said that until the nation makes him their spokesman, it is needless for him to spend words on behalf of the nation. He doesn't mind whoever is elected to be the spokesman, but he that will be selected let him speak, and the nation ought to blindly follow him.

He was purposely silent for the last fortnight, and was simply watching the course of events the nation choose to take. He can direct the procedure which is now necessary to adopt, but refrains from doing so until he is convinced that the nation is ready to adopt it. He doesn't care to go to jail, but is not now prepared to do so for the sake of the nation until he sees that he is leaving many worthy successors to take up the cause. He advocated the formation in every quarter and village of the performance of the Rakshy-Kali Poojah every Amabasaya night; where in the midst of dark night, with drums, torches, music, and fireworks vast congregations are to assemble and sacrifice 101 white living goats (not having the least black spot in its body). The Kali Poojah will not be prohibited by Government; and the holding of such midnight ceremonials at regular intervals will have a grand meaning and will do wonders as you all know, one time chapatis had done wonders.

He forbade all youths over 16 years to attend Government Schools for at least three months and prohibited convening of meetings, or making speeches and carrying of lathies and to refrain from taking any action which will offend the ruling powers, and exhorted their guardians to allow their wards to adopt this course of passive resistance (if but only for 3 months) at the end of which they will see the School Circulars, and all other repressive measures now adopted by Government will be thrown to the winds. This vast army of youths over 16, keeping away from school, will surely strike terror to "feringhees" even and if they keep aloof from marriage ties the Swaraj of this nation is once for all ensured.

A Madrasee gentleman next spoke that he had seen in Kalighat the sacrificing of innocent lambs, whereas in Kali Poojahs according to the Hindu religion we should sacrifice our enemies (the passions, the "ripoos") and when we cannot sacrifice our enemies, we are to give the sacrificial offering of ourselves. We ought to go abroad and learn the manufacturing of bombs and other destructive weapons and how to wield them (even the Czar of all the Russias trembles at bombs) and return to our country to sacrifice every Amabashya night 101 whites (not white lambs but those who are our enemies), and there the bright prospect of the whole nation lies for the future.

EAST BENGAL LOOTING CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 29.

A Serajganj telegram, dated yesterday, says so far one hundred and ten arrests have been made in connection with the looting of the Salanga, Walka and Dukharia *hats*. Large numbers of these have been sent to Pabna as the local Jail cannot accommodate them.

FRIGHTENING WEATLHY HINDUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 29.

There was much excitement at Emerald Bower, the seat of Maharaja Jotindra Mohan Tagore, on Barrackpur trunk road last evening, owing to a rumour that the place was going to be looted that night. Maharaj Kumar rang up the Calcutta police on the telephone stating that they anticipated an attack, and asking for police assistance. A Superintendent of Police went in reply to the summons and found the place in a disturbed and perturbed state, but no attack was made. Threatening letters of this sort are being received by many wealthy Hindu gentlemen.

UNREST IN EASTERN BENGAL.

Enforcement of School Circular.

SUPPRESSION OF NATIONAL VOLUNTEERING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 29.

The *Pioneer's* Dacca correspondent wires on the 28th instant.

It is understood that the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam means to enforce the School Circular, and it is probable that action will be taken against certain schools in the near future.

As regards National Volunteers, the action of Government has already had some effect and strong measures are being taken to stop illegalities on both sides.

Another Jamalpur case has ended in conviction and exemplary punishment of the accused persons.

No fresh disturbances are reported from any district.

PUNJAB COLONISATION ACT.

The "Pioneer" on Lord Minto's Dissent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 29.

The *Pioneer*, commenting on the Viceroy's decision to withhold consent from the Punjab Colonisation Act, says—"Our readers will not need to be reminded of our own strong view, recently expressed, that the bad points of that Act, which have been the cause of a vast deal of perturbation and agitation in the Chenab Colony for many months, ought to be corrected even at the eleventh hour by the Viceroy's intervention. We rejoice, therefore, that Lord Minto, in the exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor-General personally by the Indian Councils Act of 1861 has taken what we regard without hesitation as a bold political step of withholding his assent from the Act which thus fails to become law. It is evident that in making up his mind to this course Lord Minto must have weighed and put aside the advice favouring less drastic action and no action at all. In support of such advice we make no doubt that stock arguments of prestige have been emphasised and a perfectly true fact urged that the Government of India is implicated in the bad points of the Colonisation Act no less deeply than the Government of the Punjab. We are inclined to think that regard for *fiat* has been pushed by many officials to the point of fetish worship. To say that the Administration cannot afford to admit and correct its mistakes is to make a confession of its weakness. Nor can we see the real advantage in any dexterous manipulations of executive power or legal forms designed to render inoperative those parts of the Act which are recognised as ill-judged. That course is condemned by the mere fact that it would not be comprehended by the people most concerned. To assent to the Act with its objectionable features and deliberately intending to allow its harsh and impolitic provisions to lapse is a clumsy and shuffling expedient. The more straightforward and simple course, since the amendment is not possible, is to drop the whole measure and start again with a clean slate. It is to be hoped that this will be done. For it must be remembered that many, if not most, of the provisions of this Colonisation Act were useful and necessary and designed to give relief to the inhabitants of the Canal Colonies. But whatever may be resolved in regard to the next step, we have a firm conviction that in adopting the manly, honest and decisive course of refusing to assent to the measure of which he could not approve, Lord Minto has followed the path of the truest statesmanship."

THE FEROZEPORE ARSENAL EXPLOSION.

Rewards for Gallantry Granted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

The Government of India has sanctioned the grant of rewards, as follows, to undermentioned subordinates of the Ferozepore Arsenal in recognition of their services on the occasion of the explosion of cordite in that arsenal in August 1906 —

(*a*) Sergeant and Soldier Mechanic G. Smith is granted maximun staff pay of a Soldier Mechdnic viz., Rs. 150 per mensem with effect 1st November 1906.

(*b*) Extra Fitter Mistri Chirug Dia on daily rate of pay of Rs. 4, brought on the permanent establishment on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem.

(*c*) Permanent Stoker Lakkha on a pay of Rs. 12 per mensem, "granted" bonus of two months' pay of Rs. 24.

(*d*) Sirdars Tindala and Lascars, twenty men are granted a bonus of two months' pay each and 54 men a bonus of a month's pay each.

The Government of India have also expressed their appreciation of the gallant and praiseworthy conduct of Major M. S. C. Campbell and Captains C. C. Donovan and H. Clarke, R. A., and of Subordinates named below on the occasion of the explosion referred to and have directed that the same be entered in their respective records of service—Mr. R. D. Dow Chief Mechanical Engineer; Conductor F. for Handley; Sub-Conductor H. Pargiter; Sergeant G. Smith, officiating Store Sergeant; A. Robinson Lieutenant; and Assistant Commissary T. R. Todd, Sub-Conductors A. W. Beeden and E. H. C. Lindsay; officiating Sub-Conductors W. W. Aydon, and A. Spooner, Store Sergeant F. Bedwell, officiating Store Sergeants R. W. Jones, J. Squires and A. Hull.

THE rewards, to-day announced, to the members of the staff of the Ferozepore Arsenal are in recognition of what must always be regarded as one of the most gallant of exploits of the officers and when concerned, having prevented what might otherwise have been a general explosion, involving great loss of life and property, by risking their own lives by freely penetrating into the buildings which were on fire to bring out cases of explosives which they knew well might have detonated with terrible results at any moment.

POSTAL SERVICE CHANGES.

Abolition of Sind-Baluchistan Circle.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 29.

The Sind-Baluchistan Minor Postal Circle will be abolished from the 1st of July and thenceforth the postal affairs of Sind will come under the administration of Bombay and those of Baluchistan under the Punjab. When this change is effected there will be only two Minor Postal Circles left—the Central Provinces and Rajputana, and it is hoped that before long these also will disappear being amalgamated into a single major circle.

CALCUTTA PORT COMMISSION.

Budget Allotment for Kidderpore Docks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 29.

The Budget of the Calcutta Port Commissioners for 1907-08 provides Rs. 58,00,000 for capital outlay during the year, of which amount Rs. 25,00,000 is allotted for the acquisition of land for the future extension of the Kidderpore Docks.

A sum of Rs. 33,00,000 is to be spent on new works and on those that are in progress.

ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

Sale of Shares on the Industrials.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 29.

In connection with the insolvency of Messrs, Arbuthnot and Company, the Official Assignee, in Madras, is advertising—

To sell by auction on the morning of the 13th of July next, 4,830 six per cent Cumulative Preference Shares in Arbuthnot's Industrials Limited, and 25,000 Ordinary Shares, in one lot.

THE old Sirdars, Asif and Yusuff, who accompanied the Amir upon his tour throughout India are now in attendance upon His Highness at Kandahar.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

(FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.)

COLOMBO, MAY 29.

THE RAND STRIKE.

London, May 16.—The Rand Volunteers are ordered to mobilise for the Rand strike.

RAILWAY STRIKE.

The "Mail" announces a general railway strike on the August bank holiday.

The Railway Company has not recognised the Amalgamated Society organising the strike because the members number 80,000 out of 580,000 railway employees. The "Railway News" calculates the men's demands will increase the wages bill by three-quarters of a million annually.

There is a general fall in Railway Stocks owing to the threatened August strike.

7 PER CENT. DIVIDEND BY P. AND O. CO.

The P. and O. Company has declared 7 per cent. dividend as deferred stock.

THE IRISH BILL.

The Irish National Council Executive in a resolution state the Bill insults the Irish nation, and they appeal to the Irish members to withdraw and return to Dublin from the Assembly, claiming representation at the Hague and to press for international settlement of the dispute.

The American Irreconcilables scout Mr. Birrell's Bill and openly denounce Mr. Redmond and Mr. Dillon for not rejecting the Bill when the forecast was submitted.

The United Irish League in North Dublin, resolved that Mr. Birrell's Bill is absurdly inadequate besides insultingly hostile to the Irish race's and national aspirations. The Biscop of Limerick calls it an attack on the school teaching of religion.

THE ATTEMPT ON TSAR'S LIFE.

Two conspirators who were arrested for plotting the Tsar's death approached a Body-Guardsman asking assistance in their enterprise to inaugurate a new era of prosperity. The soldier informed the police.

A MICHAEL ANGELO CRUCIFIX STOLEN.

A ivory crucifix which Michael Angelo had carved was stolen from Dr. H. W. Carter of New York

R. ASQUITH'S THREAT TO THE COLONIES.

Mr. Asquith in the Commons said that Great Britain would be made to interfere with the Colonies' full exercise of fiscal autonomy of the Colonies will be acting like fools flying in the teeth of their own economical systems, if they allowed British manufacturers to undermine their native industries.

COLONIAL PREMIER COMPLAINS OF LONDON PRESS.

The Victorian Premier at a dinner of Foreign Consuls complained that he was hearing only Canada talked of in the London press. It scarcely mentioned Australia. He will read a paper thereon at the Colonial Institute on June 11th.

A STEAMER CATCHES FIRE AND FOUNDERS.

The steamer *Thornhill* on its way from New York to Brazil caught fire and foundered. The crew numbering 29 was landed in eight days at Barbadoes, 873 miles from the place.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL SYNDICATE AGAIN MULCTED.

The Commonwealth has demanded an additional £25,000 sterling from the Australian Mail Syndicate before May 21st owing to the slow progress in the construction of mail-boats.

CRISIS IN CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

London May, 14—.Tremendous excitement prevailed in the Chicago Market when the price of September wheat touched one dollar, and enormous transactions took place.

July wheat in Chicago jumped from 92½ to 99¼ cents, September to 100½. 17,000,000 bushels were handled by the leading firms alone.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

In the House of Commons the Hon'ble Mr. Burns announced he had intended to bring a Bill enabling women to sit on borough or county councils. It would now be introduced in the Lords.

THE VELARDENA COPPER MINE DISASTER.

Ten per cent of the Minners were entombed in the copper mine of Velardena, Mexico, seventeen escaped the fire outbroke in a shaft.

RUSSIA STOPS SOCIALIST DELEGATES.

Russia orders the delegates to the Socialist Congress returning, to be stopped, they being without passports.

STRIKE IN BERLIN.

Berlin lockout number 100,000 and is causing £250,000 loss per week.

GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE AMD THE KAISER.

The German Navy League speeches accuse Britain of jealousy towards Germany. The President urged the prompt building of a squadron of Dreadnoughts, and said that the Hague comedy could not dispel the present threatening dangers.

The Kaisar wrote that the League's work filled him with joy and pride.

RECRUITING FEMALES TO BE STOPPED.

London May 15.—Mr. Churchill stated in the House of Commons that the Government was considering the prohibition of recruiting females by licenses to British vessels for service outside of New Hebrides.

BILLIARDS—ANCHOR CANNON TO BE ABOLISHED.

The Billiard Association is formulating a rule to abolish the Anchor Cannon.

LAUNDRIES AND FACTORY ACT.

A bill to bring the laundries under the Factory Act was read in the Lords.

KING OF ITALY ESCAPES FROM A BOMB.

The King of Italy narrowly escaped from a bomb which exploded in Padua, Bologna, before his train was due.

STATE OWNERSHIP OF IRISH RAILWAYS.

London, May 18.—Before the Viceregal Commission Sir Joseph Ward urged the State ownership of Irish railways, the preventing of rebates, the assisting of settlement and development.

HONKONG SANITARY OFFICIALS DENOUNCED.

The acting Governor May has denounced the conduct of the subordinate sanitary officials of Hongkong as unworthy Englishmen.

CHICAGO-MILWANKEE RAILWAY FINED.

The Chicago-Milwankee Railway was fined £4,000 sterling for accepting rebates on coffee for shipment.

TERRORISTS RAID WARSAW RAILWAY STATION.

The Terrorists attacked the Railway Office at Warsaw, killed two, wounded four soldiers and stole 10,000 roubles. Eleven Russians were arrested at a Swedish bomb factory, close to the Russian frontier.

THE NEW P. AND O. MAIL CONTRACT.

ACCELERATED SPEED PROVIDED.

The P. and O. Company has secured from the British Government a new contract for carrying mails to India, Australia and China, running for seven years from February 1st 1908. An accelerated speed is provided with a reduction in the subsidy.

DEMOCRATS ATTACK CANADIAN TRADE RECIPROCITY.

Owing to Britain's attitude to Massachusetts, the Democrats make trade reciprocity with Canada the chief plank in the next Governorship campaign.

PROTEST AGAINST JAPAN'S WORRYING MERCHANTS.

Dr. Morison camplain's Jepans behaviour in wearying Far East merchants.

GERMANY FORTIFIES KIAOCHAU.

London, May 17.—Germany is strengthening Kiaochau by establishing artillery mining depots.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Trott for the M. C. C. versus Derbyshire bowled ten wickets for 46 runs in the two innings.

SAN FRANCISCO SCANDALS.

Boss Ruef of San Francisco pleaded guilty of extorting money from restaurant-keepers for the privilege of selling liquors.

SUFFRAGETTES HOWL DOWN MR. HALDANE.

Twenty Suffragattes howled Mr. Haldane down when he was speaking in Loudon saying that Government showed in the Colonial Conference that it had a constructive policy.

KARACHI NATIVE FIRM FAILURE.

Liabilities Over Four Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 29.

A large Native firm called Variadas Morandmal carrying on extensive business in grain and seeds at Karachi, Bombay, Sukkur, Tando, Allahyar and various other places in the Punjab and the United Provinces has failed in business.

It is rumoured the liabilities vary between four and five lakhs.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THUSDAY, 30th May.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Temporary leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned Officers as follows :—Captain E. F. Annand, 2nd Royal Scots, from 3rd to 9th June.

The leave granted to Major J. J. Marsland, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, dated the 3rd May, is cancelled.

The undermentioned Officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which assembles at the Secretariat, Bombay, at 11 a. m. on Monday, the 3rd June, for examination in Oriental Languages as noted below : Hindustani—Lower Standard, Parts I and II. Lieutenant E. C. Griffin, R. G. A. Hindustani—Higher Standard, Part II. Lieutenant R. E. A. Brigade, R. G. A. Lieutenant F. L. Gore, 113th Infantry, 2nd Lieutenant A. P. H. Cadell' 109th Infantry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

EXAMINATIONS PAPERS.

It is notified that with the approval of the Government of India the papers set at the examination in subjects (D) to (I) for promotion held in India in March, 1907, will shortly be ready for issue, and Officers desirous of purchasing the same are recommended to place their orders with the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta. The price of the pamphlet is one rupee per copy.

Lieutenants Maxwell, 11th Lancers; Meadows, 7th Rajputs; Macrae, 45th Sikhs, Gilchrist, 52nd Sikhs, Holderness 2/1 Gurkhas; Redgway 2/3 Gurkhas; Glynton 2/3 Gurkhas and Gillit, of the Indian Medical Service, have been granted special certificates in their examination for promotion.

Captain A. S. Evans, R. E. is permitted to revert to the home establishment on vacating his appointment.

Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson is permitted to reside out of India.

It is notified for general information that the Secretary of State if pleased to remove the restriction with regard to British Officers proceeding to Russia to study the language.

The Punjab Bengal Cavalry Lines Committee will be composed as follows:—President, Brevett Colonel Davison 2nd Lancers; Members—Brevet-Colonel Bidduldp, 19th Lancers, Lieutenant-Colonels Pirie, 18th Lancers, Shaw, 15th Lancers and Terner, 4th Cavalry.

INDIAN RAILWAY FINANCE.

Alleged Inadequate Representation.

The following letter has been sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—

"With reference to the recent announcement regarding the appointment of a special Commission to investigate the working and financing of Indian Railways' I am desired to state that though my Committee welcome the formation of this Commission, an impression prevails that whilst the financial aspect of the enquiry will be extremely strong, the interests of Indian Railway administration and of Commerce will not be adequately represented by the Commission as at present constituted.

2. My Committee clearly recognise the great importance of the Commission, and the many advantages that should accrue to the country by the investigation that is about to be held, but Railway administration in India has now become a vast and complicated question requiring personal and extended experience of its many ramifications. The enormous expansion of indigenous industries and business generally has far outstripped the carrying capacity of Indian lines, as is evident from the demand that has lately arisen for a great increase in the number of wagons; the inability to comply with this demand resulting in serious dislocation, and even entire loss of trade in some instances. The Railway system throughout the country has also been restricted, private enterprise has been checked, and various lines have been unable to meet the legitimate demands made on them owing to the defective manner in which they have hitherto been financed. To make a thorough and exhaustive enquiry into so large and technical a question will, it is felt, require expert and long practical knowledge of Railway management and the prevailing conditions affecting it of recent years in India.

3. My Committee, as already stated, readily acknowledge the strength of the Commission from a financial point of view, but they cannot help giving expression to a feeling of disappointment at finding that there are no members on it who have had any practical experience of Indian Railways since the formation of the Railway Board. It is, however, possible that it may be intended to depute a Sub-Committee of the present Commission to visit India and take evidence on the spot. This would undoubtedly be an advantage and would give greater weight to the Commission's findings. But even the above arrangement, they are of opinion, would not be as convincing and as satisfactory as the appointment of two or more members with recent Indian experience, on the Commission itself, who would be present at its deliberations, and have a hand in shaping the final report.

4. Considering the intimate relations of Commerce with Railways, and the inter-dependence of one with the other, my Committee consider that the recommendations of the Commission may lack practical value unless, as regards the shortcomings of the present Railway system in this country, these two interests are directly represented. Taking this view of the situation, my Committee would respectfully suggest that two additional members be appointed to the Commission, viz :—(*a*) An official with a practical knowledge of present day requirements of Indian Railways; (*b*) A merchant of recent Indian experience: and they trust in conclusion that the Government of India, will be pleased to take an early opportunity of representing the Chamber's views in this matter to the Secretary of State for India.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

PARSIS AND POLITICS.

Owing to the numerical insignificance of the Parsees, it is a matter of no great moment to the country whether they take part in politics or not. Those who maintain that it is best for the community to hold aloof, base their argument on the assumption that politics mean nothing else than an unrelenting campaign against the Government, that dabbling in politics by the subject races is altogether odious to the executive, and that abstention from this dangerous game is the best means of securing the favour and patronage of the authorities. Some such idea is also prevalent among the Mahomedans, who lose no opportunity of advertising their unswerving loyalty to the British rule in contrast with the attitude of men belonging to some other races. Loyalty of this description is somewhat like gratitude, which the cynic has described as a lively sense of favours to come. I do not know why politics in India should be held as synonymous with a hatred and contempt of the British Rule, and a desire to replace it by indigenous agency. It is not only consistent with loyalty, but it is a part of loyalty, to engage in politics. It is due to Government that the educated classes shall take an active and enlightened interest in public affairs; that they should be the exponents of the popular feeling and opinion upon public measures, and generally of the wants and wishes, and aspirations of the people. Passive obedience is not only a timid, selfish and undignified policy, but the community subscribing to that doctrine deprives itself deliberately of a means of developing its sense of citizenship, and of the training afforded to character and intellect by the exercise of its activities in a field lying beyond the narrow grooves of communal interests. Unless the Parsees have forgotten their generous public spirit, I do not think that they will choose for themselves a position of inglorious isolation, which will do no harm to the country, but will rather hinder and stifle the growth of their own civic virtues. Whatever may be their progress in wealth and education, their development as a community forming part of the commonwealth of races subject to the British Rule in India, will be partial and incomplete, if they shrink nervously from engaging in politics. The Parsees may be of some service to the State by their sober counsels and moderating influence. Theirs is not the exacerbated patriotism of men who affect to grieve for their country lost to the foreigner, and their dynasties overthrown by him ever so long ago. In India, the Parsees had no territory of their own to lose, but they merely transferred their allegiance from one rule to another. They know that they have risen with the rise of the British power, and that their interests are closely bound up with the maintenance of that power. It is not, therefore, in nature for their patriotism to be saturated with hatred and rancour. They are not likely to pine and yearn for Home Rule. Barring some hot bloods of the rising generation, I believe that the community has no sympathy whatever with political excesses.

A THREAT.

I have said that it is for their own good that the Parsees should avoid their own political effacement. At the same time, I suppose they will have sufficient self-respect to treat with scorn the threat which is held out to them in certain quarters that if they refuse to make common cause with the other Indian communities, they will be hopelessly swamped and annihilated on the day of judgment, "when the British have been swept out into the sea," and Hindoos and Mahomedans have come into their own. A particular print which out-Herods Herod in its vile vituperation and defiant disloyalty, proclaims that the days of the British rule in India are numbered, and warns the Parsees that the day of reckoning will come much sooner that they expect. The Parsee will not, I suppose, be influenced by any sordid motive of fear or gain in determining their line of conduct in regard to politics. They have a duty to perform, and they must perform it without any reference to base and selfish considerations. Supposing the Parsees had eschewed politics, would it have been possible for two members of their race to enter Parliament? That singular honour would never have befallen this little community, if it had neglected to cultivate its public spirit, and had chosen the ignoble path of selfish exclusiveness.

SPECIAL PLEADING.

The Honourable Mr. Ghokhale's argument on the deportation is based upon a string of suppositions. If we were to take it for granted that Lala Lajpat Rai is innocent, that he is incapable of treason against the State, that he has been made the victim of false and misleading reports; if we were to take these assumptions as established propositions, a condemnation of the Government measure is, of course, the inevitable conclusion. India and Anglo-India have been broadly divided on the question into two opposite camps, the former passionately condemning the action, the latter eagerly upholding it. My own mental attitude is different. I do not feel myself in a position either to censure or approve, because the evidence on which the Lala has been sent into exile has not yet been made public. It is incumbent on the Government to make it public, as soon as may be; but till then, I must suspend judgment, and so must everybody, including Mr. Gokhale. From his personal knowledge of the Punjab pleader, it may be very hard for Mr. Gokhale to believe him "an earnest and high minded worker in the country's cause," to be capable of treason, and it is quite open to him to entertain a grave doubt as to the justice of the course taken by Government. On the other hand, it is quite open to those who, having no personal acquaintance with him, can have no predilections in his favour, to suppose it to be highly probable that before sanctioning the extreme measure, Mr. Morley must have satisfied himself, after a very careful inquiry, as to its justice and necessity. As an Indian, I should personally feel humiliated if an educated countryman of mine, holding a high and honourable position in society, were found guilty of treason; and no one will be more happy than myself to find that in this instance the Government have committed a grave error of judgment. Mr. Gokhale puts forward a very curious argument, to say the least of it, that a man who was engaged in plotting the overthrow of the British rule was not likely to trouble himself, as was done by the Lala in a given instance, about the removal of certain hardships suffered by litigants in courts of law. Why not? There is nothing unnatural or preposterous on the part of one, whose ulterior object is to overthrow the Government, to try to remove grievances while that Government exists. Such a man is quite in his element in dealing with grievances. Indeed, grievances form his daily food: they supply him with munitions of war for his campaign. Mr. Gokhale's defence of his friend, and political coadjutor is not sound. It is but special pleading, though of a high order, and marked by his usual quality of gentle reasonableness and intellectual self-restraint.

ON THE WAR PATH.

The *Times* is doing no service to the empire by opening its hospitable columns to correspondents who agree with its policy of coercion and repression in regard to India. It has given the *imprimatur* of its authority to a hysterical and sanguinary effusion by a man who is said to have a good knowledge of the Punjab, but whose sentiments condemn him as incapable of judging the situation in its true bearings. He has no correct knowledge of the volume and character of the prevalent disorders, nor of their causes or remedies. If I were an unsophisticated Englishman unacquainted with India, I should, on reading the article, believe that the country was on the verge of rebellion, and that the Government must be busy sharpening their swords to meet the emergency. There is not the faintest sign of a mutiny, nor is there the possibility of one under existing conditions. The local ebullitions in the Punjab and East Bengal, though grave in themselves and calling for the exercise at once of firmness and impartiality, as well as tact and restraint, never did portend a general upheaval. The heading which has grown to be a commonplace of journalism in England and India—"Unrest in India"—is too wide and general to connote the true state of

affairs within its proper limitations. The correspondent's talk of the revolt of the East against the West must also be dismissed as wild and hysterical nonsense. I cannot say whether he regards the slow awakening of the East as a revolt which, being so, must be crushed forthwith. If I am correct in attributing this idea to him—and the general trend of his sentiments is quite favourable to such a supposition—it stands in violent contrast with the attitude of the *Times*, as manifested by it in a significant article a short while back, towards this great question. Reviewing the position in a statesmanlike spirit, the leading journal gave a plain warning to the white rulers of coloured peoples to adapt their relations with them to the changing conditions of the times. It is true, as the *Times'* correspondent has observed, that the oriental being used to subjection holds power in far greater awe than the Europeans. He is apt as much to despise weakness as to be cowed down by a demonstration of force, as witness the lull which immediately followed the vigorous measures of Government. But flourishing the sword in the face of the East against her legitimate rights and aspirations will not be the wisest policy to pursue, and will, in the end, prove of very doubtful efficacy. It is absurd to imagine, as the *Times'* correspondent has done, that India, which has been steadily advancing in moral and material progress, has relapsed incontinently and unaccountably into the pre-mutiny state; and it is monstrous to suggest the application of brute force as the only remedy for the public disorders. If there is any sense or statesmanship left in our rulers, they will never be influenced by wild chimeras and spectres raised by the overwrought imagination of writers of a certain class. No worse indictment of the British rule can be conceived than that 150 years of British rule have made no change in the temper of the people, that they breathe a spirit of incipient rebellion, and that they must still be held under the iron heel of the conqueror. I have a larger, loftier, and purer faith both in my rulers and my countrymen. It is but fair to credit the rulers with a substantial advance in the condition of India, and the subject races with a grateful sense of the benefits they enjoy. The advantages would, of course, have been greater if the rulers had been more disinterested than the average human being, and had been less mindful of their own special privileges and interests as conquerors.

BRAVO BHANGEES! The Bhangees (sweepers) of Nadiad have given a wholesome lesson in social progress to the higher castes of Hindoos. As is well known, it is permissible to the Hindoos to marry more than one wife. But the Bhangees have adopted a resolution against polygamy. There is an Indian saying that two swords cannot remain in one scabbard. But under the Hindoo social system, two wives, and sometimes more, have managed to live under the same conjugal roof. Sometimes they live together in peace. But much oftener they quarrel and wrangle as only women will. The cause of discord in many cases is the partiality shown by the lord of the house towards a particular wife, the one who is younger and more comely. The fault in such a case is not that of the much married male, who only goes by his natural instincts. The evil can only be eradicated by plucking it out root and branch, and the Bhangees have taken a very wise and laudable step in discarding the custom altogether in favour of the single blessedness of monogamy. The motive in their case could not have been domestic economy, though it may have been domestic peace. Indians of the lower orders can safely indulge in a plurality of wives, because the burden of maintenance falls, not upon the husband, but upon the wives themselves. They work for their own living, and whatever they earn goes to swell the purse of their lord and master. So the case with such a happy individual is, the more the merrier! The resolution passed by the Bhangees may, therefore, be taken as truly a self-denying ordinance.

DION.

SIMLA CONGESTION AND ITS REMEDY.

"Jakobite" writes to the Editor of the *Pioneer*:—That Simla is overcrowded and that this overcrowding is reponsible for much of the enteric which has given the summer capital of India such an unenviable reputation in recent years nobody who has lived up here will, I imagine, be disposed to deny, and the local Government have for sometime past been considering how the station can be expanded in the direction of Mashobra and Kuferi. It appears to me, however, that the remedy lies at their very doors if they will only see it. In the very centre of Simla lies the hill of Jakko with a mean elevation 1,000 feet higher than that of the rest of the station well-wooded slopes covered with deodars and oaks; withia mean temperature10° below that of the ridge and with a climate and views which surpass those of Mahasu. On this hill there is room for many additional houses, but at the present moment it is populated chiefly by monkeys. From a business point of view and considering that the question is one intimately connected with the health of the principal civil and military officials in India, it is surprising that long ere the steps should not have been taken to open up building sites which are so salubrious and so central. Yet the Simla municipality with that short-sightedness which characterises most local bodies in India appear to be oblivious of the sanitarium which lies neglected in their midst. They have recently spent a vast sum in piercing a tunnel under the Ridge so as to enable coolies to reach the market without traversing the principal thoroughfares; yet they have failed to undertake a work of far greater utility and urgency. At present the roads up to and around Jakko are so badly graded and so badly maintained that rickshaws can with difficulty ascend them, and the piped water supply stops at the bottom of the hill. With properly graded roads and a good water supply Jacko would speedily become one of the most popular, as it certainly now is the most healthy locality in Simla, and the additional houses which could be built on it would not only prove a source of revenue to the municipality,but would do much to relieve the present scarcity of house accommodation. I enclose my card, and would point out that I neither own land in Simla nor propose acquiring any there, but as I have had considerable experience of Indian Hill stations and Indian administration you may consider my views which are quite unbiassed worthy of ventilation.

JIVRAJ BALLOO S. AND W. COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the Company, with Mr. N. Dwarkadas in the chair.

The following Directors' report was submitted: From the abstract of profit and loss account it will be seen that the Company has, during the year, made a profit of Rs. 1,64,871-3-11, which, with the previous balance of Rs. 1,041-8-2, amounts to Rs. 1,65,842-12-1. Out of this amount your Directors have carried to Machinery deterioration fund account, Rs 70,000; building deterioration fund account, Rs. 15,000; reserve fund account, Rs. 25,000; bad and doubtful debts fund account, Rs 5,000; making a total of Rupees, 1,15,000 and leaving a balance of Rs. 50,842-12-1, which the Directors recommend may be apportioned as under:—To payment of a dividend at Rs. 45 per whole share and Rs. 11-4-0 per quarter share, Rs. 49,500; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 1,342—total Rs. 1,65,842.

A fire broke out in the Mule Spinning Department (Second Floor) of your Mill on the night of 3rd July last causing damage to machinery and stock and stock-in-process to some extent. The property being fully covered up a claim of Rs. 19,111-6-5 was recovered from the Insurance offices concerned. As hinted in the last year's report 336 high speed looms have been ordered out to replace old ones. Some of these have already arrived and others are expected shortly. In addition to sundry machinery,one Sirocco Fan and one Green's Economiser were ordered out. These are being worked at the Mill. Your Mill building extension for Preparation machinery being completed, it has been equipped with Grinnel's Automatic Sprinklers. Your Mill buildings, machinery and stock and stock-in-process are insured against risk of fire for Rs. 24,45,800.

The above report andthe balance sheet were received and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 45 per whole share and at Rs. 11 1/4 per one-quarter share for the year endinz 31st December 1906 was declared and made payable on and after the 24th June next. Messrs. Narotum Morarji Goculdas and T. K. Gajjar were re-elected Directors. Messrs. Manecklal Amrutlal Dave and Dwarkadas Lalji were appointed Auditors for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each.

NURSING Sister Miss Christian Hill is promoted Senior Nursing Sister in the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service vice Miss Annie Arkle' retired.

THE CANTON DISASTER.

Gunpowder Magazine Explosion.

An explosion of terrific violence occurred on May 2 at about 4-30 p. m., at the Wing Chan powder magazine, situated on the Kun Yam Hills, at the back of the famous Five-storied Pagoda Canton. The explosion, says the Canton correspondent of the Hong-Kong *Daily Telegraph*, was so great that the whole city shook as if by an earthquake. Great commotion was caused in the city before the exact cause of the tremor was ascertained, and residents on the Shameen became momentarily terrified as the walls of their dwellings swayed by the violence of the shock. When people recovered from the suddenness of the unpleasant sensation, they observed a dense column of black smoke rising high up in the air in the northern section of the city. Then it was realised that a terrible explosion had occurred. The shock was so great that the wall of the theatre and of several houses in the vicinity of the old site of the Chung Shan Monastery, in the Western suburb, were cracked. The windows of innumerable houses were smashed in as if by a sudden gust of wind. Even the bolted doors of unoccupied houses flew open. Several large panes of glass in the show windows at Sappat-po were broken.

A visit to the scene immediately after the catastrophe revealed the following facts:—Everything in the vicinity were covered with a layer of black dust and the place where the explosion occurred presented the appearance a yawning ditch. One of the walls of the Five-storied Pagoda and another wall of the temple on the hill collapsed. On looking down the hill, fully twenty or thirty houses were seen to have been completely demolished and hundreds of dwelling and business houses were roofless or otherwise seriously damaged. At the time of the explosion fifteen persons, who were in the magazine, were blown to atoms. Fortunately the military officer in charge of the magazine was at the time absent.

Immediately after the explosion, the Fong Pin Hospital, near the scene of the disaster, sent a number of people to succour the wounded and to collect the remains of the unfortunate sufferers from the explosion. Up to 7-30 p.m. the hospital staff collected twenty-one corpses; of these, some were headless, and others had their arms and legs blown off. Most of the high officials and the officers of the Police Department proceeded at once to the scene to investigate. Guards are now posted, at the different points, leading to the scene of the accident.

The doctors of the Canton Medical College, under Dr. Swan, and the committee of the different Charitable Institutions were promptly on the spot and rendered every assistance which medical aid could afford. Too much praise connot be given to these volunteers for their timely assistance.

The number of wounded is estimated to be very great indeed. The fact that this time of the year is the season for worshipping ancestral tombs accounts for more deaths than otherwise would have been chronicled. The cultivated land and live stock in the vicinity for the most part have been destroyed. The surroundings present a mournful scene. Up to the present the death roll is not at all complete. Most of the neighbouring streets are blocked with fallen walls and *debris*.

THEORIES AS TO THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

It is the general allegation that the explosion was purposely planned by the officials in charge. At the time of the explosion, there is supposed to have been 300,000 catties of gunpowder deposited in the magazine, but the correctness of this statement is very doubtful. On the following two days after the explosion, Taotai Fan proceeded to the Viceroy's yamen to get an audience, but he has been unsuccessful. It is learnt now that the Viceroy has ordered the Provincial Treasurer, Examiner and Judge to make full investigations.

Yesterday the Fung Pin Hospital staff continued their work in the vicinity of the magazine, the Five-Storied Pagoda and the wells and they succeeded in finding eleven corpses. In the street immediately outside the Northern gate two corpses were recovered. A seriously wounded man from the accident died at the Hospital yesterday. The corpses lying at the Fong Pin Hospital which no relatives or friends have come to claim, have been photographed and registered. Of these unfortunates who were photographed, some of them were shockingly mutilated. The number of wounded cannot be ascertained as many who were in the accident proceeded home. It is certain that there are a great many who have suffered from this disaster, for this is the season for the worshipping of ancestral tombs, and there are many tombs in the locality of the Kun Yam Hills. There are only ten or twenty wounded lying in the different hospitals. The different Charitable Institutions have secured the services of several Chinese and foreign trained doctors and have posted them at the different temples in the locality where medical aid can be secured without charge. The Namhoi magistrate has offered a reward of dole. 5 for every corpse recovered from the ruins.

AMONG THE DEBRIS.

Another visit to the scene of disaster revealed two large ditches several feet in depth and hundreds of feet in width. All the paddy fields and vegetable gardens in the vicinity are covered with a new deposit of earth. Among the debris could be seen pieces of cloth, ironware, etc. A row of trees and bamboos about a hundred feet from the magazine remained unharmed. A large tree close to the magazine stands leafless and without bark, but there is no mark of fire to be noticed on it. The grass on the hill top remains as of old, and all the tombs are undamaged. Several pieces of wood with holes pierced through them in such a manner as to point to the suspicion of playing an important part in the disaster have been found among the debris. In the opinion of some it is suggested that the magazine was exploded by the assistance of these wooden blocks.

As the outcome of the gunpowder magazine explosion, the Lieutenant Tartar-General, Lai Kwok Git, has requested Taotai Kung to make a thorough examination of all the gunpowder magazines of the city and report as to the advisability of retaining or abolishing any of the magazines.

THEATRICAL ENTERPRISE IN BOMBAY.

The following letter has been forwarded to the Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust:—

Sir,—From the excerpts of the proceedings of the meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust held on the 7th instant, it appears that Mr. F. Mitchell, as representing Mr. Bandmann's Theatrical Company, wrote to the Board requesting them to give a lease of a plot in Princess Street to Mr. Bandmann for the erection of a temporary theatre, on the ground that enormous rents were demanded for the available theatres. As, owing to this statement, some of the Trustees and the public have been misled to believe that we demanded an unreasonable rent for our Empire Theatre,—which will be completed within the next few months, and for the lease of which theatre Mr. Bandmann had negotiations with us—I beg to state on Mr. Bandmann's own authority that the above charge does not apply to our Company, and that we had both agreed definitely about the rent.

We had a difference with him about giving him our unrestricted right to sub-let the Theatre to every native company without any distinction, as we had to furnish the theatre in first-class style specially for European Companies. However, we gave way upon this point on his assurance that he proposed to engage a permanent staff to look after the theatre.

Since writing the above, a local newspaper has published statements of Mr. Bandmann relating to his negotiations with us about the lease of the Empire Theatre. I do not think it is necessary for me to enter into any public controversy with Mr. Bandmann about a private matter, but I beg to state that most of these statements are incorrect and misleading.—I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
A. J. BILLIMORIA.
Managing Director, City of Bombay Building Co, Ld,

THE BANDMANN THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am sure the majority of the Parsees will be grieved at the permission given, after considering the representations of the Parsee inhabitants and the Trustees of the Wadia's Fire Temple by the Board of the Improvement Trust, to Mr. Bandmann to erect a temporary theatre near the Hindoo burning place at some distance from the formerly selected spot. But it is open to question whether, besides the respectable people, the performances in the theatre will not be attended by low people of different communities who will, at the end of a performance, pass through Princess Street, especially across the fire temple, amid great boisterousness, thus causing disturbance to the Fire Temple.

From the report of yesterday's meeting, it seems that Mr. Dunn has not made good his promise to the Trustees of the Wadia's FireTemple that Mr. Bandmann will be bound by a written agreement not to sub-let the theatre to any European or Native theatrical company. Parsees, however, hope that Mr. Dunn will not fail to make such an agreement with Mr. Bandmann. If he does not agree to the terms, the Improvement Trust will be able to nullify the negotiation. Nor should it be forgotten that the theatre, in the neighbourhood of the Hindoo burning-place, will be repugnant to Hindoo mourners whose feelings will be hurt by the music &c. in the theatre, when they are cremating a dead relation. In conclusion, I would suggest to Mr. Bandmann to apply for the spot near the Wilson College, Chowpaty, as it would be more convenient to the theatre-going public of Cumballa and Malabar hills.

Yours &c.,
May 29th, FAITH.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THEATRES NEAR TEMPLES.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—The Parsi press has unanimously inveighed against the proposed scheme for locating a theatre in close vicinity of the Wadia's fire-temple, and we rejoice to note that our esteemed contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette* has lent its support to the agitation against the scheme. The opposition is said to have emanated from the orthodox section of the community. Those responsible for this statement pique themselves upon their cultured tastes and upto date ideas of refinement in the sense in which they interprete these terms, and hold that no one can be religious without being humbugs. But they evidently forget that when the Christian clergy opposed tooth and nail the movement for erecting a theatre in the neighbourhood of the great Catholic Church on the Wodehouse Road, they had the unstinted support of many an influential and eminent European resident of the city. Irresponsible writers who under cover of anonymity make provocative statements and take sinister delight in offending the religious susceptibilities of their coreligionists should receive a wide berth from journalists who desire to hear all sides of a question.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS IN LONDON.

The *Gujarati* states:—The idea of holding the next session of the Indian National Congress in London is a good idea. Years ago a similar proposal was put forward. But it was not taken up by congressmen in right earnest. The extremists who are sure to quote Mr. Morley's reply to the anti-partition memorialists in justification of their opposition to sending any petitions, will be probably also opposed to holding any session of the Congress in London. Excluding this class of Indians, the more thoughtful, sober-minded and responsible section of congressmen who form the majority will be in favour of the idea, provided financial difficulties could be overcome and the most representative congressmen induced to visit England. The London "Times" has declared in contravention of its past declarations that the principles of the Congress are incompatible with the fundamental ideas of British rule and its recent effusions show that malevolent influences have been at work in England. We can not say if the All-India Congress Committee have the power to change the place of meeting from Nagpur to London. Apart from that technical difficulty, if the financial obstacles could be surmounted and if the leading congressmen would consent to go to England, a successful Congress session in London would in our opinion be more fruitful, especially at a juncture like the present than five sessions held in India. British politicians and the British public are themselves immersed in the task of dealing with momentous and exciting questions. That is no doubt a serious draw-back. But even then the time has come when congressmen in a body should face the British public and plead the cause of India and her inhabitants in the very metropolis of the Empire.

THE PRESENT UNREST IN INDIA.

The *Rast Goftar* suggests an Indian depution to Mr. Morley, and adds:—When Liberal statesmen like Mr. Morley and Mr. Haldane have given unmistaken evidence of their readiness to employ the mailed fist to put down the supposed possibility of a serious outbreak, the time is reached when political leaders should send without delay a deputation of select representatives from the different provinces to confer with the Ministers of the Empire, and to apprise them of the true feelings of the people and of political conditions as they now obtain in India. Sir Denzil Ibbetson is proceeding to England for the purposes of his health. The presence of 'the man on the spot' in their midst will be availed of by the ministers to learn the news of unrest at first hand. Sir Denzil enjoys the full confidence of the Secretary of the State who has more than once expressed his faith in him as the ablest and most experienced of Governors'. But Sir Denzil perchance carries with him a biased mind for as Mr. Morley explained to the House it was he who made a formal and official application to the Government of India for the arrest and deportation of Lala Lajpatrai and his lieutenant. Sir Denzil might be in possession of some secrets which the public has yet no knowledge of. However, it would give Mr. Morley and his colleagues in the Cabinet a chance to hear both sides of the questions if an influential deputation of leading Indians were allowed an opportunity of putting their case in their presence. A right step at the right moment would be a thousand-fold more serviceable than a hundred steps advanced at an inopportune hour.

The *Indian Spectator* observes:—Dhuleep Singh was arrested at Aden under the same powers which have now been exercised for the deportation of Mr. Lajpat Rai. We are not prepared to say that no circumstances can arise in India for the arrest and imprisonment of persons without any charge being laid against them. But we must say that if Government cannot come to the Legislature whenever it wants the abnormal power, it must at least be legally compelled to state its reasons publicly for using the power. That it might have been exercised in the past in doubtful circumstances, is no reason why the precedents, if undesirable, should be repeatedly followed. The occasions on which the Habeas Corpus Act has been suspended in England and Ireland have generally been very grave. As a rule, the Government there has found it necessary on such occasions to imprison, not one or two, but scores of persons. Rebellions, dangerous conspiracies, apprehensions of invasion—such were the circumstances in which the liberty of the subject was sacrificed for the exigencies of the State. If the Indian people had been naturally turbulent and had not been disarmed, the Government would probably have adopted the same rigorous measures here. Fortunately, it is not quite so easy to disturb the peace in India as it at one time was in England. The ebullitions of disorderliness are evanescent. If there ever was a valid reason for the deportation of Mr. Lajpat Rai—which, until the Government publishes its reasons, we decline to believe that reason seems to have already nearly disappeared. We have little doubt that the unlucky leader of the Punjabi nationalists will be as quickly released as he was arrested.

The *Gujerati* writes:—In the case of Lala Lajpat Rai it can not be said that his deportation is an illegal or unconstitutional act according to the letter of the law. But the gravemen of the complaint against the authorities is that they have acted upon untrustworthy evidence and hastily decided that he was at the bottom of an insurrectionary movement and that his deportation was demanded by the exigencies of the situation. What makes such laws and Regulations most hateful and odious is that they are liable to be misused in individual cases especially in a country like India where the rulers are divided from the people by a wide gulf and where they do not care to seek any opportunities for knowing intimately even the best of the Indians. Take, for instance, the statement of the *Civil and Military Gazette* that Ajit Singh was Lala Lajpat Rai's lieutenant. Now those who have had the best opportunities of knowing their relations assert with confidence that this allegation is absolutely without any foundation. They happened to meet each and other by accident on the platform in connection with a protest meeting held recently at Lyalpur and it is nothing but monstrous to suppose that Lala Lajpat Rai who is a lawyer of 20 years' standing formed a secret alliance with this new acquaintance for the purpose of engineering an insurrectionary movement! Anglo-Indians and the Government are at liberty to accept and act upon such worthless information. But the Indian public will persist in believing and saying that the Government have acted with unjustifiable haste and upon biassed reports and unreliable information.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* discourses:—To us it is a matter of profound sorrow that at the present hour neither the Secretary of State nor the Governor-General has about him great officers of keen political sagacity to advise and take the proper action. Both are entirely new. Their experience of a year is scarcely sufficient to enable them to cope with the so called "emergency" which has arisen. On the contrary, these two true and good men, who are so exceedingly well disposed towards the people and about whose genuine sympathy we at least have not the slightest doubt, seem to have been misled and made the victims of the selfsame panic which has seized the men on the spot in the Punjaub. Exaggerated and tainted reports of an alarming character were the pabulum on which the two apparently seem to have been fed. Had the Secretary of State and the Governor-General to-day at their back men who could have guided them in the only way required to be guided, it is most unlikely they would have succumbed as they have, and given sanction to those measures which are now the them, and very naturally too, of so much hostile and indignant criticism in the Indian Press. How much is it to be wished for the well-being of India and her people that we may have for some years to come another Canning to rule over us and lead us on by paths of trust, justice, sympathy and prudence to our own higher destiny. But alas, England seems to be shortsighted, if not blind. She has eyes to see what is truly passing on in India, but will not see; and she has ears to hear, but will not hear. What hope have we then? No wonder the men on the spot, unbridled and uncontrolled, are masters instead of servants. But it is needless to say that this "Imperial" policy so called of trusting to the men on the spot, if continued any longer, is full of dire portents which, it goes without saying, will cause England one day to rue and rue most bitterly.

AN IDEAL COMMISSIONER.

Says the *Indian Spectator*:—In Mr. S. M. Edwardes the Municipal Corporation of Bombay secures an ideal Commissioner. To a Judicial temper Mr. Edwardes joins the experience as well as insight of an administrator; and his knowledge of men and manners Indian, born of genuine sympathy, ought to make him an excellent arbiter between the Corporation and the Government.

ACCORDING to a *Times* telegram from Ottawa, the Grand Trunk Railway Company has granted an increase of 10 per cent. in the wages of road-masters, foremen, and section men, to begin this month.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH].

SIMLA, MAY 29.

Skies have cleared to the North of Central India and are now almost free of cloud except in Burma and North-East India, [where widespread rainfall occurred, and in the South of the Peninsula from which a few thunderstorms are reported.

In Burma, the rainfall has been nearly general and the principal amounts are—Port Blair 1 1/2 inches of rain; Mergui 1; Tavoy 5; Moulmein and Bassein 1/2; Akyab 5; Toungoo 1/2; Maymyo 1/4; Lashio and Myitkyina 1/2 and Yamethin 1/4 inch. Skies are thickly clouded; humidity is normal, and temperature has fallen in the central districts where it is now lower than usual,but in the remainder of the Division it is normal.

In North-East India and Orissa, rain has fallen over the whole of the Division. Dibrugarh reports 1/2 an inch of rain; Silcagar 1; Tezpur 1/2; Gauhati 3; Cherra Poonjee 1/2; Chittaldroog 1; Silchar 1/2; Patna 1; Darjeeling and Purnea 1/4; False Point 1/2 and Cuttack 1/4 inch. Skies are moderately to thickly clouded in Eastern Bengal and Assam and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere Humidity is normal or in slight defect while temperature is nearly normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, Bahraich had 1/4 inch of rain and Dehra Dun 1/2. Skies have cleared in the United Provinces and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal and temperature has fallen now and is much below normal in the United Provinces, but normal over the greater part of the Central Provinces and in Central India.

In North-West India, Simla received a light fall of rain and cloud appeared in Baluchistan. Skies are lightly clouded in Gujarat, but elsewhere they are clear. Humidity is normal except at a few stations in the Punjab, where the air is damper than usual. Ttemperature has risen in the Frontier Province and the Punjab and is now nearly normal in the whole of the Division except in East Punjab where it is still below normal.

In the Peninsula, Gopalpur reports 1/2 an inch of rain; Tinnevelly 1 1/2 and Cochin 1/2 an inch. Skies are partially cleared and are now only lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in the South-East and humidity is nearly normal, while elsewhere temperature is approximately normal.

Nearly general rainfall is probable in Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam and a few falls in the Western Himalayas and in the South of the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of brometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m., (local time) on the 28th May 1907, was 29,829. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 9 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 13ft. at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which differ. out corrections have been applied.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, 29TH MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Directions.	Wind. Average hourm.	Tempera ture in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Tempera ture in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Tempera ture in Shade. Humidity.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Novem-ber to date.	Variation, 1st Nov date.
Rushire	29·780	NW	21	99·6	81·4	80	....	0·80	—3·23
Jask	29·622	WSW	20	97·3	81·6	51	....	3·65	—0·79
Muscat	29·661	NW	3	106·2	90·0	59	....	0·70	plus 1·79
Aden	29·767	SW	0	93·2	82·3	60	....	0·64	—2·00
Lahore	29·500	S	2	103·4	76·2	35	....	0·07	+1·44
Sirsa	29·532	SSE	1	103·8	76·1	35	....	0·45	—0·11
Delhi	29·545	E	7	101·7	76·2	60	....	0·09	+1·13
Agra	29·552	SW	4	103·0	83·0	44	....	0·17	+2·03
Cawnpore	29·541	SE	3	98·4	77·7	68	....	3·69	+1·42
Allahabad	29·547	S	4	103·1	78·0	45	....	4·41	+2·04
Jhansi	29·573	WSW	4	100·3	87·7	57	....	4·09	+1·95
Jacobabad	29·496	SE	4	116·1	81·2	69	....	0·95	—0·32
Karachi	29·639	WSW	11	97·9	80·7	66	....	2·12	+0·51
Jeypore	29·599	WNW	8	104·7	83·6	40	....	0·16	+2·12
Ajmere	29·651	W	15	103·4	83·0	61	....	2·66	+0·64
Deesa	29·714	SSW	18	106·3	76·4	62	....	2·61	+1·77
Ahmedabad	29·743	SW	8	100·1	77·7	58	....	1·49	+0·87
Bhuj	29·694	WSW	25	96·1	79·0	90	....	1·49	+0·87
Jamnagar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dwarka	29·719	SSW	22	86·6	81·3	79	....	1·97	....
Rajkot	29·750	SW	15	104·4	72·2	68	....	0·96	plus 0·26
Bavnagar Para.	29·758	SW	15	107·7	79·0	83	....	1·56	+0·74
Veraval	29·772	WSW	17	88·1	81·3	78	....	0·02	—0·89
Neemuch	29·671	WSW	16	100·0	77·7	54	....	1·57	+0·16
Indore	29·720	W	13	101·6	76·1	51	....	0·43	—1·05
Saugor	29·626	WSW	9	101·1	81·5	36	....	3·47	plus 0·36
Jubbulpore	29·632	WSW	8	101·5	77·8	33	0·04	7·79	plus 4·68
Hoshangabad	29·670	SW	6	102·3	77·8	47	0·04	4·08	plus 0·74
Khandwa	29·726	NW	14	106·2	80·6	54	....	2·41	plus 0·69
Raipur	29·614	N	6	106·8	80·4	39	....	0·39	plus 3·13
Nagpur	29·656	NNW	11	109·6	81·6	29	....	0·71	plus 1·13
Amraoti	29·688	WNW	13	108·4	77·8	32	....	5·79	plus 3·04
Akola	29·700	W	16	107·3	79·9	54	....	4·04	plus 1·24
Surat	29·775	S	12	93·2	76·5	70	....	0·13	—0·27
Malegaon	29·709	WSW	14	104·4	74·3	54	....	1·68	—0·06
Bombay	29·806	WSW	7	92·1	80·3	69	....	0·33	—0·88
Poona	29·806	W	16	97·5	70·3	63	....	3·18	+0·08
Ahmednagar	29·767	NW	7	102·4	69·9	40	....	0·63	plus 3·83
Aurangabad	29·770	WNW	20	102·7	72·2	53	....	2·30	....
Sholapur	29·771	NW	15	104·2	76·0	55	....	4·37	plus 1·12
Ratnagiri	29·799	NW	9	91·3	80·9	87	....	0·49	—1·08
Bijapur	29·765	W	9	99·7	72·7	57	....	7·14	plus 4·09
Belgaum	29·795	W	9	90·8	67·8	71	....	4·07	—1·89
Mormugao	29·810	N	8	94·0	81·9	71	....	1·36	—2·75
Karwar	29·797	Calm	2	92·6	79·5	82	....	4·90	—0·24
Mangalore	29·755	E	3	92·4	76·9	83	0·06	6·70	+0·06
Calicut	29·806	Calm	0	92·7	79·7	82	....	17·57	—0·21
Cochin	29·822	E	M	90·3	76·1	79	0·42	24·36	—3·45
Bangalore	29·797	WSW	2	86·3	67·8	79	....	9·87	plus 0·27
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·700	W	3	104·3	84·1	36	....	8·37	plus 4·39
Masulipatam	29·671	SSE	11	104·2	84·0	81	00·7	12·32	plus 3·39
Bellary	29·775	WSW	10	101·9	79·3	51	....	5·39	plus 0·38
Cuddapah	29·727	SW	6	106·2	80·0	46	....	5·92	—1·65
Madras	29·710	S	9	100·0	84·0	58	....	23·23	plus 0·94
Coimbatore	29·705	SW	3	91·2	72·6	85	....	6·00	—3·48
Trichinopoly	29·768	Calm	3	99·0	77·2	76	....	14·22	+4·04
Negapatam	29·741	SSW	12	101·4	81·0	69	....	46·85	+13·47
Colombo	29·837	S	8	87·0	76·0	87	0·55	30·96	—21·49

In column WIND 'Rate per hour "L= Light, M= Moderate, S= Strong, H= Heavy, F= Fresh.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly in the Punjab and at Agra, Cawnpore and Jhansi and has changed by small amounts elsewhere.

Winds are westerly or north-westerly along the coast from Bombay to Mormugao while calms and easterly breezes prevail on the Malabar Coast. Elsewhere they are variable in direction. The force has been fresh to strong at Sholapur, Ahmednabad, Akola, Malegaon, Khandwa, Amraoti, Indore, Neemuch, Rajkot, Dwarka, Ajmer and Karachi.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° in excess of normal at Madras, Mormugao and Ahmednagar and 5° to 9° in defect in the Punjab and at Agra, Cawnpore, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Trichinopoly; minimum 5° in excess at Hyderabad (Deccan) and 5° to 6° in defect at Ahmednagar, Cawnpore and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 116° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Ahmednagar.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is locally cloudy at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Surat, Ahmednagar, Mangalore, Calicut, Bellary and Cuddapah.

Rain.—Colombo and Cochin recorded about half an inch while Masulipatam, Mangalore, Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore received light showers.

Weather is favourable for local rain in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A BABU firm in Calcutta, instructed to report progress to headquarters, has just despatched the following communication:—"Dear Sirs,—We are duly in receipt of your esteemed favour. By this Mail we have nothing specially profound to say. With deep regret, however, which rends our aggrieved heart, we beg to announce that a deep misty cloud recently hovered over us for eight days. It did not clear away until it successfully washed off our hands our most steady, energetic, and pious junior manager. Breathing his last on the night of the 28th ultimo, and leaving us to look after his path with wistful and fearful eyes, he leapt up to his everlasting green celestial palace in the heaven above. Awaiting further instructions, we are, etc."

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drop of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delitious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road London England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PICTURESQUE COATS AND WRAPS.

THE separate coats of the season have a wide range and individuality seems to count for more than anything else and the woman who knows how to dress will manage very easily to wear any of the models with distinction. The Directoire coat is well to the fore and when the design includes a vest as it usually does, this vest is made of some handsome embroidery on silk and for this purpose the artistic Oriental embroideries suggest themselves first. These vests with a piping or border fold of silk of the darker shade shown in the embroidery are very effective. Among the loose picturesque little coats and wraps for street wear there are many interesting models and though these little garments are almost always of somewhat elaborate character the elaboration is not of a type which unfits the coats for wear with plain walking skirts. Such coats are often made with skirts to match, and in such cases the skirts may be long or short, trimmed or plain, as the wearer prefers. Very smart tor, are the coats made of tussore and they are usually too, combined with some other silk. One of these coats, seen recently, had a detachable vest, and the coat itself was cut like a double-breasted Eton, with a circular half-length skirt joined to it at the waist-line, which ran to a deep point in front. The vest and the deep-shaped revers were heavily embroidered with biscuit-coloured silk and gold, and the edges were bound with black. The sleeves were three-quarter length, with turned-back cuffs. Another smart coat was of white tussore, with trimming of blue, braided in gold and black. There was an embroidered vest and the front edges of the coat were well turned back, and cut in points, and each point was decorated with a tiny gold button. A square turned-down collar made an excellent finish. Enveloping coats of tussore are to be recommended for travelling, and they are specially suitable for hot weather motoring.

THE SILK COATEE

MEN AND MATTERS.

H. M.'S TASTE IN GLOVES, VEILS, AND SLEEVES.

The Queen's strong individual taste is strikingly shown in the matter of her veils—they are generally of the pin-spot variety, though of late years, when wearing a sailor hat, her Majesty sometimes affects the real lace fall which is believed by Frenchwoman to preserve the complexion from the effects of wind and sun. The Queen always wore white gloves before they were as universally worn as they now are, and the splendid embroidered gauntlets worn by Edward VII.'s Consort at the Coronation were of the finest white kid, worked in gold thread, while in place of the tiny buttons her Majesty prefers, her gloves, on this occasion only, were fastened with gold cords drawn through eyeletholes, each cord terminating in a tiny gold tassel. In this connection it may be added that her Majesty has always known how to use with the happiest effect gold and silver, as well as jewelled, embroideries; and it is an interesting fact that most of the "bullion" frocks worn by the Queen are specially woven and embroidered to her order in India. In matter of sleeves, Queen Alexandra remains faithful to the graceful model which follows the lines of the arm; and she always prefers a tight-fitting jacket to any form of loosehanging cloak or cape. On the other hand, her Majesty was one of the first to appreciate the becoming qualities of the boa or stole, and when in town she rarely appears in public without some such addition to her costume.

THE QUEEN'S DRESS ECONOMIES.

As Princess of Wales, her Majesty spent far less on frocks and frills than did many an American millionaire's wife, and at all times the Queen has practised certain pet economies, one of which was revealed to the world at the time of the marriage of the present Princess Royal, when it became known that the young Princess had two bodices made to each of her smart afternoon frocks, one for day and one for quiet evening wear. A non-silk lining is also a favourite economy of the Queen and of her daughters; but this, it must be admitted, is not because of the cost involved, but because her Majesty many years ago discovered the absurdity of wedding a silk foundation to such materials as heavyweight serges and homespuns. Her Majesty wears her favourite day dresses, especially those of the tailor-made order, till they are worn out—in this differing from almost every Royal lady, for at foreign Courts the ward-robes, both of Queens and Princesses, are important and jealously guarded perquisites.

OUR ROYAL VISITORS.

The King and Queen of Denmark, who are about to pay their long expected visit to the Court of St. James are indeed a regal-looking couple; King Frederick is a giant in stature, like all his family, while his Consort is acknowledged to be the tallest Royal lady in Europe. His Majesty was not long ago appointed colonel-in-chief of the Buffs (East Kent Regiment), the famous old "Nutcrackers," who possess the singular privilege of marching through the City of London with drums beating. The appointment was appropriate for the Buffs were formerly known as Prince George of Denmark's Regiment. King Frederick has a most large-hearted and genial nature, and the simplicity of his life and his devotion to duty make him a worthy successor to his great father, King Christian. He has more than once been seen in England; at Queen Victoria's Jubilee and also at her late Majesty's funeral, while at the Coronation he was a conspicuous figure among the Royal Princes in the Abbey. His strong intellectual interests were recognised by his receiving an honorary degree at Oxford. He is of course the elder brother of Queen Alexandra, the King of the Hellenes, and the Empress Marie Feodorovna, who has just paid so delightful a visit to England; and he has the distinction of being the father of a reigning sovereign, the King of Norway to wit, who became King a few months before his father. Curiously enough, the King of the Hellenes also became a King a few months before his father the late King of Denmark succeeded to his throne.

SOME STORIES.

King Frederick was his father's constant companion in the late King Christian's Haroun-al-Raschid perambulations through his capital. The story goes that one evening a cyclist ran into the King and the Crown Prince, knocking over the aged monarch, and, being of course entirely ignorant of their identity, actually began to abuse them for getting in his way. The aged King with characteristic kindness succeeded in pacifying his indignant son, who was about to make very short work of the boorish cyclist. King Frederick is keenly interested in education and [illegible] pay surprise visits to schools. On one occasion, when he was Crown Prince, he appeared before a class of little girls, and the show pupil was so much overcome by the presence of Royalty that she could not answer a single one of the questions which the anxious schoolmistress put to her. The Crown Prince, seeing how matters stood, kindly took the child on his knee, and thereupon she answered with the most praiseworthy correctness. Afterwards she confessed to her schoolfellows that the Crown Prince had whispered all the right answers in her ear!

THE PENALTY OF ROYALTY.

King Frederick, on another occasion, when he was still Crown Prince, was enjoying the delights of incognito at a German watering-place. He had at dinner a remarkably loquacious waiter, who endeavoured to impress him with a long catalogue of the notabilities who visited the place, finishing up by telling him that the King of Denmark had stayed there several times. The Crown Prince asked what sort of a man the King was, and received the reply "Oh, he's a very simple sort of man, just like you and me!" His Royal Highness then went on to ask whether a King had to pay more in an hotel or restaurant than an ordinary visitor: at which the waiter winked knowingly, and replied, "Rather! else what's the good of a King!" This information seemed so valuable to the Crown Prince that he bestowed the noble 'tip' of a twenty-mark piece (£1) on the communicative waiter.

A WEALTHY QUEEN.

The Queen of Denmark, who was Princess Louise of Sweden, is probably the richest Royal lady in Europe. She inherited a great deal of property from her father, the late King Charles of Sweden, as well as the immense fortune of her mother, Princess Louise of the Netherlands, who was one of the greatest heiresses of the nineteenth century. Her Majesty was a singularly beautiful child, and she grew up to be a no less lovely woman; and as she is also well-informed, sensible, and kind-hearted, she is regarded as an ideal Queen Consort by the warm-hearted Danes. She is deeply religious, and takes a great interest in educational and charitable work, in which her remarkable powers of business and administration find full play. The national demonstrations on the occasion of her silver wedding eloquently testified to the place which she has won in the hearts of her husband's people.

THE KING'S BODYGUARD.

The Duke of Manchester's resignation of the office of Captain of the King's Bodyguard of Yeomen of the Guard calls attention to this interesting corps. The Yeomen of the Guard, or Beefeaters, consist of a hundred retired non-commissioned officers of the Army and the Marines, and must not be confused with the Gentlemen-at-Arms, who also have the title of the King's Bodyguard, and who are entirely composed of retired officers. The Beefeaters were originally formed by Henry VII., and are thus more than five hundred years old; and they are always to be seen in waiting in their picturesque Tudor dress beside the Royal buffet at banquets, and on the palace stairs and in the corridors on State occasions. The office of Captain is always a political one, and the holder changes with the Ministry: but there is a permanent staff, consisting of lieutenant, ensign, clerk of the cheque and adjutant, and four exons. These officers share the delightful mess of the Gentlemen-at-Arms in St. James's Palace, where every season a number of Royal and other notable guests are regularly entertained. The King, as Prince of Wales, was very fond of dining at this mess, which possesses a series of most interesting portraits of past captains, as well as a unique collection of old prints of State functions under the Tudors. The last dinner of the season is always called the Buck Dinner, because the table is graced with fat buck, the gift of the King.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER.

The Duke of Manchester has no doubt resigned the captaincy of the Yeomen of the Guard because he wishes to be abroad so much. As the grandson of the Duchess of Devonshire, the young Duke has always been a *persona grata* at Court, and his marriage with Miss Helena Zimmerman, the daughter of one of America's greatest railway kings, aroused immense interest in Society. It was, indeed, a runaway love match, and there were only four people present at the ceremony at Marylebone Church, Queen Alexandra stood sponsor to little Lord Mandeville, the Duke and Duchess's son and heir, and herself held the child in her arms and gave his name, Alexander George Francis Drogo, in her own clear musical voice. Her Majesty's gift was a bowl and spoon inscribed with names and dates. King Edward was godfather to the second boy, little Lord Edward Montagu, who was christened in the Chapel Royal last year. The Duchess of Manchester, without being remarkable for great beauty, has a pleasant, frank countenance, and is a great golfer. She is very fond of Kylemore, the beautiful place in Connemara, which she and her husband bought some years ago.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

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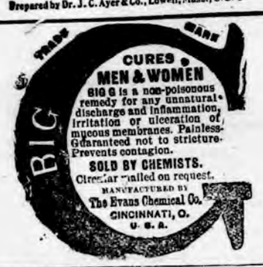
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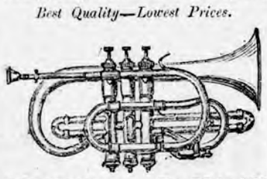

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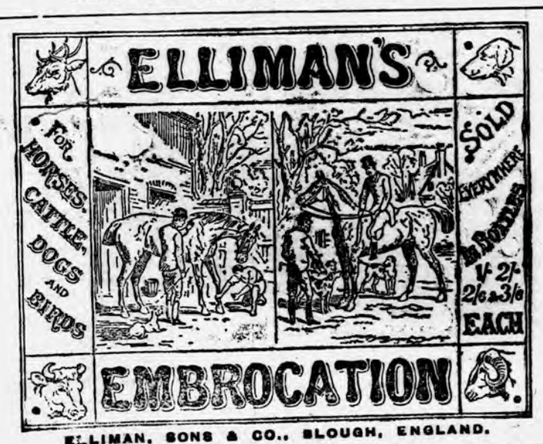

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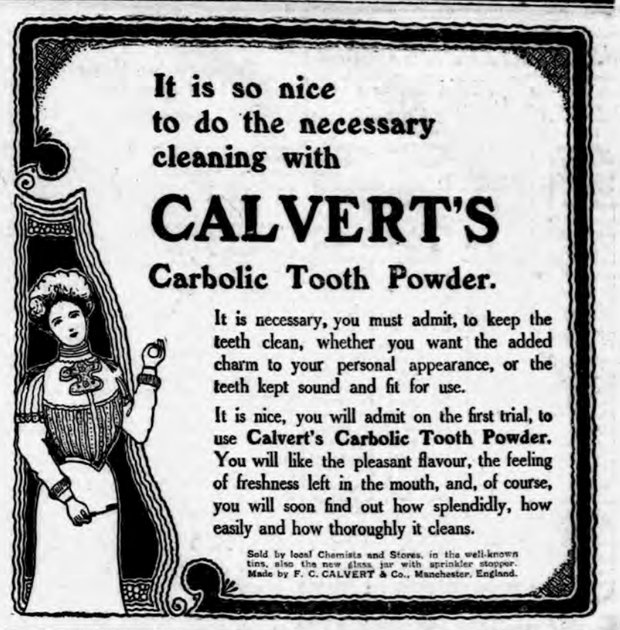
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WE GUARANTEE ACCURACY.

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Lady's Watch. view of Movement

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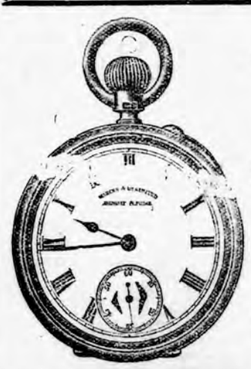

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